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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

When the Smile's Away—

Figures for Relief Records

On Parental Dictatorships

¶ **President Roosevelt** speaks from Texan tarpon waters: "Splendid day's sport . . . Everyone in fine spirits." And the nation catches the afterglow of a flashing smile. But in Washington the waters are troubled and smiles are few. The Supreme Court reorganization plan is involved in a back-lash of sentiment and even party enthusiasm for it is becoming frayed; the rebellion of organized business to what it considers the class favoritism represented by the one-sidedness of the Wagner Act looms formidably in the rapids of industrial regulation; soaring price levels and general uncertainty over the Administration's money policy flurry the financial pools with fears of inflation; failure to attain a budget balance and implications of further presidential dominance over spending cast heavy doubts into the waters where some of the best fish of recovery lie finning in the shadows. . . .

¶ **All in all, fishing** is temporarily poor in Washington and fishermen are uncertain. The President's return may, as it has in the past, somewhat unify congressional attitudes toward current problems. But, in the interim while the presidential smile flashes over other waters, Congress—and the nation—may find it profitable to survey the legislative pools and riffles untouched by its convincing rays. However popular and meritorious may be their Chief Executive, it is wise for democratic peoples to recall that democracies thrive on just laws even more than on just personalities.

¶ **That the Senate** does not represent the subservient attitude which some opponents of the New Deal impute to it is illustrated by the Senate Commerce Subcommittee's indifference to the Administration's objections in deciding to hold public hearings on a proposal to conduct a national unemployment survey. With the Democratic Party loudly proclaiming that, through its ministrations, prosperity has been nursed back to booming health counteracted by the President's demand for a billion-five-hundred-million-dollar relief fund, and confused by business's complaints of a shortage of skilled labor, and by the National Industrial Conference Board's report of widespread unemployment, accompanying the highest employment total ever—

¶ **With figures and rumors** and claims and counter-claims being used so freely to back pet projects of diverse kinds—it is considered a popular and intelligent step toward adjustment to first establish accurate figures as a nucleus for relief or other projects. Proposed as an aid to planning a federal minimum hour program for workers coming under the Wagner Act provisions, it is predicted that the survey may be equally valuable to employers curious to know where all the skilled workers have gone. Honest policies and honest figures go together.

¶ **Echoing from the hall** where Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, addresses delegates of Parent-Teachers' Associations, 2000 strong, gathered at Richmond, Va., a warning to parents goes out in the land. Dictatorship in the home, he points out, may undo the effects of democracy in the schools. He advocates vocational guidance for youth, rather than parental dominance over children's careers. It's an interesting point. Proper discipline may seem like dictatorship to the children privileged to benefit by it, but proper discipline is the truest preparation for democracy.

¶ **Governments have** no panacea which can supply the individual with those truly substantial benefits which come from control of self, to which youth becomes habituated under proper parental discipline. But discipline seriously infringes on individual rights when it presumes arbitrarily to lay down a prescribed course of development for youth. Youth, too, deserves the privilege of working out its own salvation when it has demonstrated its ability to control itself. The weakness of dictatorships is the surrender of self-control for group control. The strength of democracy is the practice of self-control in the group. Yes, it takes democratic parents to practice wise "dictatorship."

¶ **Premier Blum faces a dilemma.** While Paris prepares for the 1937 Exposition, hotel and restaurant employees threaten to strike on opening day, May 24, if demands are not met. Hotel owners say, "Never. We'll close first." Exposition-bound tourists say, "Where will we stay?" But Paris officials advise that the Exposition will not be well under way until the middle of June, and Premier Blum expects to bring the opponents together before then. Traditionally, the French indulge in effervescence prior to the occasion for it—and traditionally they seldom allow it to interfere with business.

Laurel Wreath

Asasno

Margaret Mitchell

Author of Pulitzer Prize Winning Novel, "Gone With the Wind"

Pulitzer Award On Novel Goes To 'Gone With Wind'

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," and the Broadway farcical comedy "You Can't Take It With You" received Pulitzer awards last night for excellence in American journalism and letters.

The committee, ignoring dramatic stories of the Spanish War, one of the most bitter campaigns in American political history, and the rumbling of disturbed international politics, split the annual prize for distinguished examples of newspaper reporting among five natural science editors.

Announcing the awards at the annual dinner of Columbia University's school of journalism, the committee said "the disinterested and meritorious public service" for which the Post-Dispatch was honored was the exposure of wholesale registration frauds in St. Louis.

The award for the best historical work went to Van Wyck Brooks for his "Flowering of New England," and the prize for the distinguished American biography "Teaching patriotic and unselfish service to the people," to Allan Nevins for his "Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Grant Administration."

The winning novel — general choice of most book critics since it became an outstanding best seller—is Miss Mitchell's description of the Civil War and reconstruction around Atlanta.

Credit for Two and a Poet

Moss Hart shared with George S. Kaufman, a previous Pulitzer winner, the writing of "You Can't Take It With You," whose lines preach a philosophy of doing the thing people enjoy doing most—no matter what happens.

The poetry award was given to Robert Frost for his "A Further Range."

The best newspaper cartoon, the committee decided, was one by C. D. Batchelor, of the New York Daily News, entitled "Come On In, I'll Treat You Right. I Used to Know Your Daddy."

The $500 award for distinguished service as a foreign or Washington correspondent was voted to Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the New York Times, for her dispatches and feature articles from Europe in 1936.

The $1000 award for a distin-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Free State's Proposed Charter Faces Test in Empire Parley; Ulster Finds Fascist Tendency

Opinion in London Sees Little Change in Status of Dublin Regime in Commonwealth—De Valera Favors Irish Privy Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 4—The new Irish constitution will be considered—with Free State delegates deliberately absenting themselves—during the forthcoming Imperial Conference immediately after the Coronation, the Monitor understands.

The Free State's position in the Commonwealth rests on the Anglo-Irish Treaty of December, 1921, which the other Dominions accepted as entitling the Free State to join their ranks.

Then came the Statute of Westminster in 1931, extending to all of them by law certain privileges which until then they had enjoyed merely by custom.

Position Little Altered

The question which the Imperial Conference has to consider is the effect on both the treaty and the statute of the Free State's own act in abrogating the 1931 treaty piecemeal and of its proposal to introduce an entirely new constitution, which, unlike the previous document, is not a British act of Parliament as well as an Irish one.

Inquiries here show that at present at any rate there is no intention on Britain's part to demand that the Free State be regarded as having excluded herself from the Commonwealth.

The new draft Constitution has not been examined in Whitehall yet—the text only arrived today—but the first cursory glance does not reveal any marked changes from the existing de facto position resulting from Mr. Eamon de Valera's abolition of the post of the Governor General, abolition of the oath of allegiance to the King, and withdrawal of the right of Free State citizens to appeal to the Privy Council in London.

In this last connection it is noted here that Mr. de Valera seems to think well of the idea of having a privy council, for he has introduced a purely Irish one into the new draft.

Comment on the Constitution in Ulster Unionist circles is that the Constitution will not in practice make any difference to the situation in the six county area. But there is evidently no liking for the document which the Belfast Telegraph describes as "a building constructed largely of odds and ends, ideas being borrowed partly from the United States, partly from France and to some extent from other countries, including the fascist governments of the continent of Europe."

In some quarters it is thought that the rest of the Commonwealth may now have to take steps to deal with the present anomalous situation arising out of the Free State's being neither in nor out of the Commonwealth.

Question of Citizenship

The point raised in this connection in both Belfast and London is that whereas a Free Stater is automatically a citizen of the Commonwealth, a Commonwealth citizen is no longer a citizen of the Free State.

If Britain were to decide to take a similar line, presumably the many thousand Irish who leave the Free State annually to live in Britain would no longer be able to do so without special permits. This would immediately raise a serious employment problem for Mr. de Valera.

Dublin critics include extreme Republicans who would have liked to see Mr. de Valera demand immediate withdrawal of the British garrison from Queenstown Harbor and who also wanted a quicker advance toward an all-Ireland republic.

At the other end of the political scale William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition, declares that not only does the new constitution not secure greater powers and liberties to citizens than the existing one but there are certain "retrograde steps given to the President at the expense of Parliament and the people."

Hayashi Affirms Defeat No Cause For Resignation

TOKYO, May 4 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi, who has refused to resign in the face of an overwhelming defeat of his Government at the polls, defied the electorate today by refusing "to retreat merely on the ground of public opinion."

He added: "If an official organ, like an organized political party, introduces a vote of non-confidence in the Diet, then we may consider the matter."

The political parties opposed to Premier Hayashi's Government won some 400 of the 466 parliamentary seats up for general election last week. Critics accuse him of accepting army dictation.

Cabinet vs. Diet: Page 3. Arms expenditures take half of Japan's budget: Page 3.

Paris Hotel Staffs Threaten to Strike When Fair Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 4—Threat of a hotel strike in Paris on the opening date of the 1937 International Exposition appeared today as employees of hotels, restaurants and cafes warned Premier Blum that they would cease work May 24 if their demands for more pay and a 40-hour week have not been granted by them.

Simultaneously, hotel owners of Paris reaffirmed their opposition to application of the 40-hour week during the exposition and renewed their own threat to close down if it is forced upon them. A law extending the 40-hour week to hotels restaurants and cafes and abolishing tipping has already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies and now awaits action by the Senate.

Government Hopeful

It is this conflict which constitutes the serious aspect of the situation. Both proprietors and employees are apparently determined not to yield, so Premier Blum seems to face the possible closing of the hotels whatever his decision.

The Government remains optimistic despite this dilemma and expresses complete confidence that a compromise solution will be found and that visitors who come to Paris for the inauguration of the exposition on May 24 will find a cordial welcome at all the hotels.

Advice to Visitors

In view of the fact that a number of Americans just reaching Paris complain that they were assured by travel agencies in the United States that the exposition is already open, it should be clearly understood that the fair is not to be opened to the public until May 25 and that even then only a relatively small proportion of the exhibits will be fully completed.

A Government spokesman asked a Monitor correspondent to advise American and British readers that they run the risk of being disappointed if they come to France expecting the exposition to be really under way before the middle of June.

'See Shaw's Plays for 50 Cents,' Headlines WPA Theater Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—The Federal Theater Project of the Works Progress Administration will produce at least 10 of G. Bernard Shaw's plays this summer and one or more Shakespearean plays, it was announced here today.

Production rights to the Shaw plays have been granted by the author "provided the highest price for admission would be 50 cents." This was interpreted as indicating Mr. Shaw wished that his plays be seen by a large new audience.

Miss Hallie Flanagan, national director of the Federal Theater Project, said she was confident that, with their nation-wide facilities for bringing the spoken drama to the public, they could produce "a minimum of 50 weeks of Shaw plays within a year."

"We are more than pleased at having received the co-operation of Mr. Shaw," she added. "We have felt for some time that the Theater Project would fall short of its purpose if it did not include something of Shaw in the fare it is offering to the vast new audience it is bringing into the theater."

Miss Flanagan said the regional directors of the Federal Theater Project were being queried to determine just which Shaw play each wished to present in his territory. The first production will be "Androcles and the Lion," which will begin a tour of the parks of New York City under the auspices of the Caravan Theater unit of the Federal Theater Project on July 1, Miss Flanagan said, adding that specific permission to produce this play was included in the letter they had received from Mr. Shaw.

Approximately 2,000,000 persons attended productions of the Works Progress Administration's Portable Theatre last summer, she said.

"That Mr. Shaw was cognizant of the great community service rendered by the theater project and that this fact had a great deal to do with the permission to release his plays, was indicated in his letter to the Federal Theater Project," Miss Flanagan continued.

"In early correspondence, Federal Theater Project officials emphasized that the Works Progress Administration was bringing the spoken drama to a multitude of communities which would otherwise never see live actors. The total audience for all forms of Federal Theater Project entertainment is more than 250,000 weekly.

"In his letter, Mr. Shaw said he was not alarmed at the suggestion of a blanket release of his plays."

The Caravan Theater's present repertoire includes Shakespeare's "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," John Howard Lawson's "Processional," the J. C. Moffit-Sinclair Lewis' dramatization of "It Can't Happen Here," a modified version of the Living Newspaper "Power," Paul Vulpius' "The Emperor's New Clothes," and at least two Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

The Caravan Theater, which is headed by Julius Evans has arranged for the use of 25 sites in the metropolitan area this summer, it was announced.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 4, 1937

Aviation Comment	5
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	9
True Economy [With French Translation]	
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Chemical on Water To Aid Air Rescues

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—Scientist Georges Claude yesterday reported to the Academy of Sciences the discovery of a method to increase the chances of rescuing trans-ocean air travelers in case of forced descent.

By using Fluorescein, a coal tar product highly colorful in solution, M. Claude said the point where an airplane descended could be made visible easily at long distances.

The chemical would be released by an airplane when it came down on water.

Supreme Court Sees Threat To State's Rights

Says Federal Government Can Ignore States in International Cases

Hits Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — By curious coincidence, the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday recognizing the validity of the executive agreement reached between President Roosevelt and Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff of the Soviet Union and overruling state laws, is a striking corroboration of the little-known legal theories advanced last week by Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde of Columbia University before the American Association of International Law.

These theories show a possible method by which American executives could push through legislation otherwise forbidden by the Constitution. They are based on the constitutional precedents, indicating that an international treaty makes possible legislation which, if based on mere domestic action, would be outlawed. It was left uncertain by Professor Hyde whether an executive agreement, reached by an American President without consulting Congress, would also serve to validate later legislation invading State's rights.

The question was not long unanswered. Speaking for the court, Mr. Associate Justice Sutherland said:

"In respect of all international negotiations and compacts and in respect of our foreign relations generally, state lines disappear. As to such purposes the state of New York does not exist.

When States Step Aside

"Within the field of its powers, whatever the United States rightfully undertakes it necessarily has warrant to consummate. And when judicial authority is invoked in aid of such consummations, state constitutions, state laws, and state policies are irrelevant to the inquiry and decision. It is inconceivable that any of them can be interposed as an obstacle to the effective operation of a federal constitutional power."

The practical application of these statements, in the present case, is to open the way for the Federal Government to collect a total of some $9,000,000 in former Russian deposits in the United States, transferred to the American Government by Foreign Commissar Litvinoff as a part of the negotiation which resulted in American recognition of the Soviet Union.

But even more broadly, the court's decision recognizes that executive agreements, in which Congress has no share, are of equal validity with treaties in overriding state laws. The United States District Court in New York and the Circuit Court of Appeals both took the view that the bank deposit was situated in New York, and could not be regarded as property within the Soviet territory.

To recognize its transfer to the United States, these courts held, would be to recognize the nationalization decree of the Soviet Government and to sanction confiscation of property without compensation in

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

New General Motors Heads

Wide World

William S. Knudsen

President and Member of Both Policy and Administration Committees

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.

Chairman of the Board and of Policy and Administration Committees

Educator Warns Parents Against Home Dictators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 4—Parents were counseled against dictatorships in the home which vie with democracy in the schools by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, in the first principal address before 2000 delegates of Parent-Teacher Associations assembled in their National Congress. In committee and general assembly, speakers urged against liquor distribution to the young, pool rooms, slot machines, motion pictures of low quality and "bank nights," and against the narcotic marijuana.

Dr. Studebaker spoke at the opening session yesterday. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, national president, and Mrs. J. K. Pettingill, first vice-president, presided.

Vocational guidance in schools is needed even more than vocational education, Dr. Studebaker told the congress.

Job-Finding Problem

"The education for most vocations is relatively easy compared to the task of finding one's work in this day of baffling complexities," he declared.

"Certainly children and young people ought to be given guidance at various stages in their educational experience which will help them to explore intelligently the various vocational fields. If we could offer as a regular part of public education a thoroughgoing vocational guidance service for young people and parents, we might relegate this preparation question to its proper place in the thinking of people generally."

The inauguration of processes of self-government in the school society

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

General Motors Enlarges Setup Headed by Sloan

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—In an extensive reorganization of executive personnel, directors of General Motors Corporation yesterday elected Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, as chairman of the board and policy committee, and elevated William S. Knudsen from the executive vice-presidency to the presidency. Mr. Sloan succeeds Lammot du Pont, who declined re-election.

A dividend of $1 a share was declared, payable June 12 to stock of record May 15. In the preceding quarter 25 cents was paid.

The new plan of organization for the executive personnel, designed to broaden distribution of work, provides that the chairman of the board shall be the chief executive officer. A policy committee was established to handle questions of broad corporation policy involving financial operations.

Marvin E. Coyle, general manager of the Chevrolet Motor Division, and Floyd O. Tanner were elected vice-presidents, the latter to deal with labor relationships as a member of the general staff.

Mr. Sloan becomes chairman of both the Policy and the Administration Committees. Directors named to the Policy Committee were Donaldson Brown, Albert Bradley, Walter S. Carpenter Jr., Lammot du Pont, William S. Knudsen, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., John Thomas Smith, George Whitney, C. E. Wilson. On the Administration Committee will be Albert Bradley, Lawrence P. Fisher, R. H. Grant, O. E. Hunt, William S. Knudsen, James E. Mooney, C. E. Wilson, R. K. Evans, F. O. Tanner and Alfred P. Sloan Jr.

"The action taken by the board simply serves to finalize in concrete form," said Mr. Sloan, "a procedure which has been in process of evolution for some years past. The new plan now adopted is based upon the conviction that the broader problems of management divide themselves into two groups—one involving policy, and the second, administration of policy.

"While it is recognized that there can be no definite border line between the two, on account of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Martin Will Repeat California Sea Hop Made 25 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Calif., May 4—Within a few days after a giant flying boat built by his company has closed the remaining link between Manila and China, completing the air-girdling of the globe, Glenn Martin will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of one of his first Pacific flights—the first round trip between the California mainland and Santa Catalina Island, on May 10, 1912.

The flight of 1912 which he performed seated on the exposed wooden framework of a converted land plane of his own make, contrasts sharply with the powerful four-engined flying boat which he will control while seated in its comfortable protected cockpit.

In 1912 Mr. Martin was looked upon as a dreamer who had an idea aviation was a coming industry. He had built several planes in which he roared over the bays here. Some of his early experiences in aviation demanded that he be a good swimmer as well as a flier.

When Mr. Martin comes here to commemorate his epochal flight he will be in strange contrast to the youth who a quarter of a century ago established two aviation records in one flight.

Twenty-five years ago he followed this course in a plane which now seems hardly more than a powered kite.

Details of Martin's flight in 1912: Page 5.

Scottish Isle's 22 Residents Petition Right to Evacuate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICK, Scot.—Sixteen years ago the Island of Roan, which lies off the north coast of Sutherlandshire, Scot., near the Kyle of Tongue, had 70 inhabitants. Now, there are only six families numbering 22 people, who have petitioned the Scottish Office asking that they be evacuated to the mainland.

The Island of Roan lies about 20 miles east of Cape Wrath and about two miles from the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It is about 3½ miles in circumference, rises to a height of 245 feet and receives the full force of the Atlantic swell. The inhabitants, who bear the name of Mackay or Macdonald, these being the only two family names on the island, live in well-built two-storied houses, and depend for their livelihood mainly on lobster fishing.

Fishing Spoiled

They complain that the fishing has been completely spoiled by the depredations of trawlers which come inshore at night and ruin the grounds. Fishery cruiser protection in this area is wholly inadequate, it is claimed.

The Roan islanders carry on a small amount of farming, and possess a few sheep and cattle, but there are no horses on Roan, and the island has to be laboriously tilled with the spade or hand-plow. On the other hand, the island furnishes a good supply of peats for fuel. There are no rats, no mice, and no rabbits on the island. The islanders have a school with one teacher and three pupils.

Too Few Men

The chief reason for the inhabitants' request to be evacuated to the mainland is to be found in the fierce storms which batter the steep cliffs in winter and frequently isolate it for weeks on end. Though they possess two small motorboats, they depend on a 14-foot sailboat to cross to the mainland for mails.

Twice or thrice a week these hardy men cross to Skerray on the mainland. With favorable weather, they can make the crossing in less than an hour, but if the sea is rough, these men have to struggle with the waves for four or five hours before making a landing. Sometimes they cannot reach Skerray and have to land at a creek three miles away.

Another reason why the people wish to leave their island home is that the number of able-bodied men has declined until there are only half a dozen, so that when a boat's crew is at sea, there are not sufficient men left to man another boat to go to their assistance if necessary, or to go to the mainland.

Steep cliffs surround the island, and the only landing place is a small haven on the southeast side from which concrete steps, over the rocks, with handrails render it possible to ascend the cliffs.

Water is obtained from a deep well near the cliffs.

New Cabinet Shift Made in Alberta

EDMONTON, Alta., May 4 (CP)—D. B. Mullen is Alberta's new Minister of Agriculture. His appointment became official after W. N. Chant, the Minister since the Social Credit Government took office in 1935, was ousted by order in council when he refused Premier William Aberhart's request to resign the post. This marks the third Cabinet shuffle since the first of the year.

Premier Aberhart in his letter asking for Mr. Chant's resignation, said he had felt for some time there was "need of more aggressiveness and higher efficiency in the Department of Agriculture."

Mr. Chant refused temporarily to quit his cabinet post Friday night, and Saturday announced definitely he would not resign. The ouster followed.

Spending Wave Keeps Step With Economy Moves

Congress Acts to Pare Costs for Army and Flood Control

Byrnes Leads Fight

Permanent CCC, Navy Funds and Relief Increases Offset Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The twin streams of economy and spending flowed along side by side in Congress today, somewhat reminiscent of the ancient quip about the congressman who never voted against an appropriation bill or for a tax bill.

On the one hand were the savers: the economy drive was given practical effect by blocking a flood control bill to cost $800,000,000 to $900,000,000 and an army housing program ultimately to cost $162,000,000; Senator James F. Byrnes (D), South Carolina, in a strong radiocast speech, interpreted his plan for a 10 per cent cut in all non-fixed appropriations and a drop in relief to $1,000,000,000 as practical implementation of President Roosevelt's wishes.

On the other hand, the spenders, the House Rules Committee, advanced a bill for a permanent CCC to cost $350,000,000 annually, with a provision opening its ranks to other than youths from families on relief; Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, asked Congress for a new program of naval public works costing $18,986,000; Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania proposed to increase relief to $2,000,000,000; a plea for extension of PWA was matched in the House by warning that an attempt would be made to earmark $150,000,000 of the relief appropriation for PWA; and Representative Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia urged adoption of his $5,000,000,000 free-homesteads-for-farmers bill.

Canal Funds Blocked

Strengthening the savers, Representative Sam Rayburn (D), Texas, the majority leader, announced that no money would be spent this year on the Florida Ship Canal, even if that project should be authorized in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. It is possible that all projects in the bill, totaling about $30,000,000 will be delayed.

Supporting the relief cut from $1,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 is Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D), Virginia, in charge of the subcommittee handling the relief appropriation, and he announces that strong support for the cut is being mobilized.

Senator Byrnes' speech for economy was based on the return of prosperity, and he asked: "If this year when business conditions approach the greatest boom year in our history, 1929, the Federal Government must, in addition to the other grants to the states, appropriate $1,500,000,000 for work relief, how much will it be necessary to appropriate should there be a recession in business and what will we then use for money?"

Time for Economy

The strategic moment to strike for economy has arrived, Senator Byrnes said. Unless cuts are made, he asked what the effect on prices of Government bonds might be, and since more than $17,000,000,000 in such bonds are held by the banks, figured that a decrease of five points would mean a loss to the banks of $850,000,000.

A balanced budget, he reminded, can be reached by increasing revenues or cutting expenditures. "We have increased taxes," said Senator Byrnes, "on the larger incomes and on estates and we now find a falling off in revenue expected from these sources. We must conclude that we have gone the limit—if not too far. It is proposed that additional revenue be secured by either lowering the income tax exemptions or levying a sales tax. If I had to choose, I would lower the exemption. But I am opposed to both proposals. The budget should be balanced by reducing expenditures, not by levying more taxes."

His plan for a 10 per cent cut would apply to about half of the present budget, exempting fixed charges, making possible a saving of $350,000,000. Department heads would be permitted to make adjustments within their departments. The plan, said Senator Byrnes, would not require a reduction in compensation of employees. But it would require dispensation with services of some unnecessary employees.

The budget would not be balanced by the 10 per cent cut alone, so Senator Byrnes proposes to take $500,000,000 from the relief appropriation.

Speaking in Billions

"If to you," said Senator Byrnes, "$1,000,000,000 seems a small amount, it is only because the expenditures of recent years have caused us to lose our perspective. It has not been so many years since $1,000,000,000 would have covered all expenditures of the Federal Government. Next year it would be one seventh.

"But this billion dollars would not be the only money granted to the states for relief. Next year the Federal Government will give to the states through the Social Security Board, for old-age pensions and dependent children, and the blind,

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Lag in Soviet Heavy Industry: Success of 'Plan' Questioned; Trials Demoralize Executives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 4—Although the Soviet Government recently announced that its second Five-Year Plan for industrial production was completed on the first of April, nine months ahead of schedule, a closer study of official figures shows that production in many important branches of industry during the first four months of 1937 fell not only below the 1937 plan, but also below the 1936 production for the same period.

Announcement that the Five-Year Plan had been completed ignored separate branches of industry. It was based entirely upon the fact that production during four years and three months reached 86,000,000,000 rubles, which was the ruble value for production under the Five-Year Plan.

Where Production Failed

The discrepancy in some important branches of industry is indicated by official figures showing that the production in the first quarter this year fell below the plan by the following amounts:

Coal, 4,188,000 tons; pig iron, 479,500 tons; steel ingots, 452,400 tons; rolled steel, 395,900 tons and carloadings, 758,626.

The severe slump appears to have been caused chiefly by the frenzied "liquidation of Trotzkyist wreckers," which followed the January conspiracy trial, and was accentuated by Joseph Stalin's demand for increased vigilance against "wreckers."

The hunt for "Trotzkyists" was carried on everywhere, and upset the morale of industrial executives, who are aware that any mistake may be branded as "wrecking," with serious consequences for them.

Routine Disorganized

Under the Soviet system, practically all decisions are referred to chief executives, so that industrial routine was disorganized while executives were busy with police examinations and conferences concerning "wrecking."

In this sense, "Trotzkyism" has been very costly to Soviet industry, whether actual sabotage was considerable or not. That the search for "Trotzkyists" will continue was assured by Mr. Stalin's warning that many "traitors" have escaped detection, and often mask themselves as competent executives, awaiting a more favorable opportunity to undermine the present regime.

The official production figures sufficiently indicate the demoralizing effects of the atmosphere thus created, in which every executive is regarded as a potential enemy, and Communists are ordered to remain "on guard" against men and women whose conduct thus far has been irreproachable. Mutual distrust is thus officially encouraged.

The slump in heavy industry was most severe in the coal mines of the Don Basin, which fell farthest below the plan. Coal production in March was even lower than in January, although the March figures for pig iron, steel and car-loadings were somewhat improved. Lack of coal apparently slowed down steel mills.

Coal Production Pushed

The Kremlin has taken drastic measures to restore production to normal. The new Commissar of Heavy Industry, V. I. Mezhlauk, ordered 400 engineers to work alongside miners in the Donbas until production was improved. He also announced an increase this spring in industrial "norms," upon which wages are based, and reduction in over-time pay and piece-work rates. It is apparent that a general "speed-up" in industry will be necessary to overcome production losses in the first quarter.

The close connection between politics and the entire economic structure in Russia causes any political crisis to be sharply reflected in industry and to a lesser extent in agriculture. The State has become the owner and operator of virtually all enterprise, and the Communist Party, a political monopoly, firmly controls the State. The disaffection of important Communists disclosed in recent trials penetrated every Soviet factory, mine and office, and even collective farms.

Two speeches recently made by Mr. Stalin indicate that he realizes the danger of such intimate connections between politics and economy, and has under consideration some new form of organization which will diminish the connection. Mr. Stalin declared that Communists have paid too little attention to "political education" and too much attention to industry and agriculture. He suggested that hereafter technical experts should be given more responsibility for industry and agriculture, while Communists spend more of their time in political education of the people.

A few years ago, said Mr. Stalin, the Soviets had not yet educated large technical staffs, and had to depend upon engineers and technicians of the old regime; under these circumstances Communists could not delegate responsibility in industry or agriculture. But now, he declared, the Soviets have trained an army of young technicians, their own people. Communists therefore can delegate to them responsibilities they once held.

However, Mr. Stalin did not mention the fact that engineers and technical experts often avoid responsible positions, because they know that mistakes mean not only loss of position, but accusations of "wrecking." The writer knows several good men who deliberately accepted routine jobs in which they cannot be held responsible for the failure of any project. Such an atmosphere stifles initiative.

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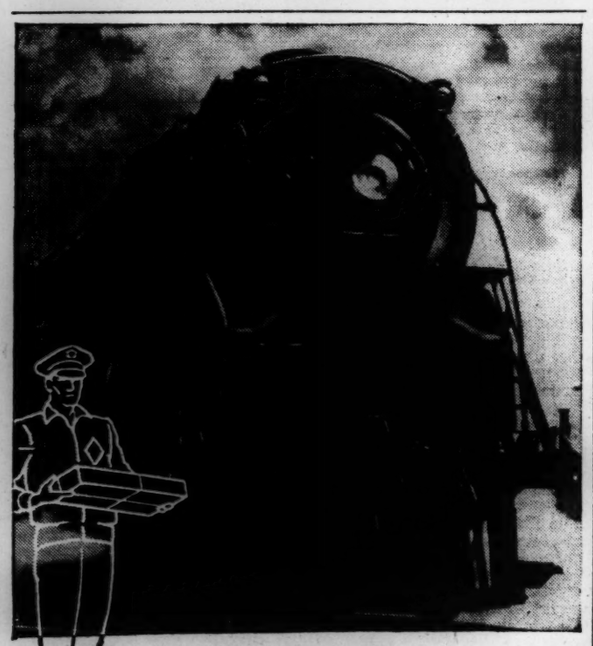

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Travel Fellowships Offered Latin Americans by Air Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—The establishment of 20 travel fellowships under which one selected student will be brought to the United States from each of the Latin-American Republics for a year of study, was announced by the Pan American Airways System here yesterday. The grants are for transportation alone, but funds for further scholarships are in prospect to aid the selected students in defraying expenses of tuition, living, etc., while studying in this country, the announcement says.

The studies will be with the International Institute of Education and the Hall of Nations of the American University in Washington, D. C., and under the provisions of the arrangement all students receiving fellowships will be registered in the graduate school of the American University, where they will work in the fields of public administration, economics, social economy, international affairs, political science and history, as organized under the university's Hall of Nations international educational program. They will be able to select their programs of study from more than 80 graduate courses in these particular fields.

Later, the announcement says, it is intended to extend the field of study to postgraduate work at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other eastern universities.

"For some years, our officials, including Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, have devoted considerable study and thought to the development of practical means of furthering a greater appreciation of the cultural, economic and political relationships between the sister American nations,' J. T. Trippe, president of the Pan American Airways, said in making the announcement.

"It is felt that provision of these travel facilities to deserving and aspiring students through the International Institute at Washington, having already accomplished much important preliminary work, all of the major elements toward establishment of a workable system have been provided for the final realization of this important project."

Lehman Pushes Labor Mediation And Relations Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4—A bill to set up a board of mediation to intervene in labor disputes was before the Legislature today with a special message from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, urging it as a companion measure to the New York labor relations bill, and recommending immediate enactment of both.

The latter, an intrastate counterstate counterpart of the National Labor Relations Act authorized by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and known as the "little Wagner Act," is now in committee for amendment.

The Governor voiced the hope that "more and more employers will demonstrate a progressive and liberal attitude toward their workers and their rights," and that "the wage-earners will maintain a reasonable attitude in the assertion of their rights," as a combination that took best account of "the substantial interests of the consumers and the public generally." New York had had "few labor conflicts of serious proportions," he said, because of its "many progressive social and labor laws and the enlightened spirit of its employees."

The Governor defined the "little Wagner Act" as the "charter of the right of labor" for which the wage-earner had been fighting for many years, and he envisaged "great benefits" from its operation.

The Mediation Board, a five-member body to be appointed by the Governor, would work for "voluntary, amicable and expenditious adjustment and settlement" of employer-employee differences. It could also act on its own initiative and could hold hearings. It would have the cooperation of the state Labor Department and all other agencies.

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Women Assail Spoils System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The National League of Women Voters proposes to "keep hammering" at the spoils system until it is eliminated from government.

Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, president, and Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, chairman of the anti-patronage campaign, called for continued support of this phase of the league's work at the general council meeting here.

Though states have displayed a growing interest in getting rid of the patronage, progress of the merit system has been slightly slowed up in the federal field, Mrs. Gellhorn reported.

"Since the Ramspeck postmasters' bill passed the House," she explained, "Congress has been much more concerned to date with measures exempting positions from the merit system than in extending it. The league is not discouraged, however. Proponents of civil service have learned many lessons in the last year and have learned to look for friends and enemies of merit system legislation.

Twenty-four states considered merit system legislation this last winter, Mrs. Gellhorn said. In Arkansas, Maine and Tennessee laws were enacted.

Miss Wells described the battle against patronage as the "biggest job ever tackled by a woman's organization in this country." Initial gains, she said, point the way to "increased public support and ultimate success."

With the passage of a women's juror's bill recently by the Connecticut Legislature, women are now eligible for jury duty in 22 states, Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, of New Haven, chairman of the league's legal status department, reported.

Plans are now under way, Mrs. Cook said, to work in the remaining 26 states in which women are prohibited from serving on a jury. She termed jury service "the last legal hurdle which women in many states have to take before obtaining equal civil rights."

The council sent a congratulatory cablegram to the National Federation of Women Voters of the Philippines on its recent suffrage victory.

Land Acquisition For State Forests Pressed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4—Governor H. Lehman and the Legislature have before them today the report of Lithgow Osborne, State Conservation Commissioner, in which is embodied a 12-point program for conservation work. It favors resumption in full of the state forestation plan.

Mr. Osborne holds that the State should continue to maintain the lands and forests under the jurisdiction of his department "in their present excellent condition, particularly along the lines of protecting forests from fire, pest and disease." The $5,000,000 forest preserve purchase fund provided by the state park bond issue of 1926 has been exhausted, he says, adding that a provision should be made for continuing "at least on a modest scale" the acquisition of lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks."

Co-operative work with the Federal Government in the management of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the State, in the activities of the Rural Resettlement Administration and in the flood-control and soil-erosion campaign are favored by the commissioner.

"Recreational facilities in the forest preserve have been considerably expanded with Civilian Conservation Corps labor in the last three years," he reports. "This should continue, with particular emphasis on the construction of ski trails for winter sports lovers. The state park system is being used by more and more people each year.

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Mississippi Rise Viewed Calmly By Federal Engineers

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4 (AP)—The slow-rising Mississippi river caused little concern today to Red Cross officials who only recently completed the task of rehabilitating thousands of families caught in the great flood three months ago. Neither United States engineers nor Red Cross leaders saw any cause for alarm.

"We are watching the situation closely," said George Myer, Red Cross director, "but there's nothing unusual in the present rise of the river." A 32-foot stage, forecast for May 12, would be two feet below flood level.

The only concern was felt in the southern end of the 131,000-acre floodway in southern Missouri where the precautionary evacuation of 3000 residents was ordered yesterday by the Mississippi County Flood Commission.

The Cairo weather bureau forecast a 48-foot stage in the Ohio at Cairo by Saturday. The stage at Cairo early today neared 42 feet. At 5 p. m. yesterday the stage was 40.5 feet.

Members of the flood commission said a 42-foot stage at the juncture of the Ohio and Mississippi would send water through an opening in the river front levee, unrepaired since United States Army engineers dynamited it last winter to flood the basin and ease pressure on Cairo's 60-foot seawall.

Engineers prepared to build a ring levee of dirt around the 1000-foot opening in an attempt to protect farm land if the river pours through the break. Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, district United States Army engineer at Memphis, Tenn., said engineers would have all openings in the spillway levee closed in time to prevent inundation of the northern portion of the floodway, but said there was danger of "backwater, not headwater," entering the southern portion.

U.S. Board Plans Big Extension In Merchant Marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Under the chairmanship of Joseph P. Kennedy the new United States Maritime Commission, it is learned today, is on the verge of embarking upon an extensive program of new merchant ship construction intended to keep the American flag abreast of leading foreign flags in a revived world shipping industry.

First step in New American merchant tonnage construction is to be a third big passenger liner for the Atlantic run, bids for which are today being examined by agents for the commission which is to provide a construction loan and representatives of the United States Lines which wants the ship to make possible a regular weekly service from New York to European ports.

But this long-deferred addition of a third unit to the fleet of passenger liners of the U. S. Lines is to be only the first step in a campaign to regain for America a place on the high seas. Other nations, primarily Britain and Japan, are already building new commercial tonnage at a fast rate and are securing the lion's share of increased world trade due partly to European rearmament.

Program Under Way

Preliminaries to such a program are well under way. Liquidation of the obsolete fleet of 188 World War vintage ships now on the commission's hands is being pressed. Twenty eight of these old ships have been put up for sale as scrap. Contracts have been let and work is under way now for drydocking the 54 ships tied up in the James River as a preliminary to their early disposal. Only those with real commercial value will be offered for sale or charter. All others will be sold on condition that they be scrapped. The desire is to make way for as much modern tonnage as possible to put American lines in a competitive position with new foreign tonnage.

The increase in world shipping during recent months is indicated by the fact that there has been a decrease of 57 per cent in the amount of idle merchant tonnage in Great Britain since January. Whereas there were 870 idle ships in that country at the depth of the depression there are today only 77, most of which are not in a seagoing condition. The demand for the reconditon of old tonnage where new ships are not available has reached the point where the maritime commission is receiving daily inquiries about its old tonnage much of which is completely out of date.

Aid to Shipbuilding

Mr. Kennedy is understood, however, to be reluctant to see much of the old tonnage put back into service, both because it would suffer from the competition of newer types in foreign hands and because a function of the commission is stimulation of the shipbuilding industry as well as of shipping. Japan is now taking a strong lead in improved merchant types with freighters capable of from 18 to 22 knots speed, far faster than any of the old American merchant ships.

One obstacle to new American construction is a feature of the Merchant Marine Act which permits the commission to build new ships and charter them at an annual rate of 5 per cent of the construction cost. Chartering at such a rate, it is pointed out, would be much cheaper for most operators than building and operating their own ships. A modification of the law to restore an incentive to private construction is under consideration at the commission.

Meanwhile a staff of 40 lawyers and experts borrowed from the Interior and Post Office departments and from the RFC and PWA are at work on the liquidation of existing mail contracts and preparation of the new operating subsidy schedules which must go into effect on July 1 under requirements of the act.

Germany Imports Iron Mine Waste

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4 (AP)—A thousand tons of "mud" was Germany-bound through the New York state barge canal today, reportedly destined for a secret German chemical process which will reclaim silver, platinum and tin residue.

Capt. Harry Sterling, manager of a Great Lakes shipping company, said the iron mine waste material was worth about $70 a ton.

"This is the first bulk shipment to Germany and the contracts call for the movement of about 40,000 tons this year," he said.

Heavy Rains Delay Corn Belt Plowing

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—Protracted rains have delayed Corn Belt farmers this spring in strange contrast to last year when they saw crops wither for want of moisture under the blistering sun. Already from 10 days to three weeks behind with spring plowing and planting because of abnormally wet weather, farmers hoped for sunshine and hot weather to dry up quagmire-like fields, just as they hoped for rain last summer.

Many farmers expressed the opinion that two weeks of dry weather would be necessary before they could attempt to work bottom lands.

Community Trusts Have Spent $1,109,793

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Appropriations by 78 community trusts in the United States and Canada for philanthropic work last year are placed at $1,109,793 by the New York Community Trust today. It places the resources of 78 community trusts in the United States and Canada at $46,329,202. These resources have trebled in the past decade, it adds.

"Eleven community funds have funds in excess of $1,000,000," according to the announcement. The largest of these is in New York. Chicago comes second; Cleveland, third.

Natural Scientific Research Shows Source of Lost Atlantis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—The existence of an Atlantean plain stretching between America and Europe millions of years ago has been partly substantiated by research work carried on jointly by the American Geophysical Union, the United States Navy and the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Dr. Richard M. Field, Princeton University geologist, reported as the three-day general meeting of the American Philosophical Society got under way April 22 in its historic home on Independence Square.

About 40 miles from the coast, Dr. Field explained, sticks of dynamite were exploded on the ocean bottom. Seismographs were used to measure the speed with which the tremors traveled through the undersea rock formations—proving that they shook just as continental land does.

That shows conclusively, Dr. Fields stated, that the geologic layers at the bottom of the Atlantic are of the same kind as those making up the surface of the continents of Europe and America.

The Atlantic Ocean is to be bombed across its entire width in the near future, Dr. Fields announced, and it is expected that these tests will reveal the same condition for the whole distance.

If final proof of the submergence of Atlantis is obtained, he said, there will still be two weighty problems to tackle: the reason for the submergence of the "lost continent," and the source of all the water that flooded over it.

From all parts of America members of the society gathered in the time-mellowed red brick building on the square where the philosophy of the equal opportunity for all men was embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Among the subjects they considered were the teeth of a 60,000,000-year-old rat, found in a Montana coal mine; and now known as "paramus atavus"—mouse grandfather—a very different rodent from his famous movie descendant, Mickey — whose characteristics claimed the learned attention of Art Alliance of Philadelphia members the previous night at a special lecture demonstration. Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, assistant professor of geology at Princeton, discussed the Montana mouse ancestor.

A mechanical "nose" which can smell out oil pools by sniffing around on the surface of the ground above deposits, was described by Dr. Walter Bleakney, also of Princeton.

The fine line between sweet and bitter tastes in the human mouth was demonstrated by Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee of the Carnegie Institution, who distributed small pellets of mannose, a plant sugar secreted by the laurel tree. Some of the Philosophical Society members found it sweet, some sour, and still others pronounced it tasteless.

Animals with tails like a monkey, teeth like a cow and feet like a cat, which roamed the White River Valley in South Dakota, and which have been found in a huge deposit of fossils there, were described by Dr. William B. W. Scott, professor emeritus of geology at Princeton.

Motors

(Continued from Page 1)

magnitude of General Motors' operations, experience has demonstrated that these two functions become quite separate in character—sufficiently so as to permit them to be dealt with, to an important degree, independently.

"Experience has also shown that owing to the pressure under which the corporation's executives operate, the demands of administration limit the opportunity for the effective development of advanced policies, particularly as there is involved, in their evolution, much study and research.

"While the success of the corporation will always depend upon effective administration," Mr. Sloan concluded, "the policy phase is becoming, through evolution, of greater and greater importance. It is for that reason that the new organization has been set up, having in mind a broader distribution of the executive load, thus permitting the concentration of greater executive attention on that phase of business. It might be added that such a procedure is of particular importance at this time, in view of the period of rapid change through which business, all over the world, is now passing. No changes are involved in the organization of the corporation's divisions and subsidiaries, or in their relationship to the general staff."

Knudsen Gets Charge Of All General Motors Production Division

DETROIT, May 4 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, who became president of General Motors Corporation today, has been executive vice-president since 1933 and a prominent figure in last winter's successful strike parley with Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Labor Leader John L. Lewis. He came to the United States from Denmark at the age of 20, a mechanic looking for opportunities.

Born in Copenhagen, March 25, 1879, Mr. Knudsen was interested in bicycles, but after working in a shipbuilding plant and a railroad boiler shop finally entered the infant automobile industry and advanced swiftly with it.

He was factory manager for John R. Keim Mills in Buffalo, N. Y., when the Ford Motor Company purchased it in 1911. He leaped ahead in the Ford organization, having charge of construction of domestic and foreign assembly plants, boat building during the World War and finally automotive production in Detroit.

In 1922 he joined General Motors Corporation. As vice-president in charge of Chevrolet production he jumped output in one year from 76,000 to 240,000 units.

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Grady School Gets Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A valuable collection of books on journalism has been presented to the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia by Mrs. Charles J. Kelly, of Atlanta, and by Edwin camp, of the Atlanta Journal.

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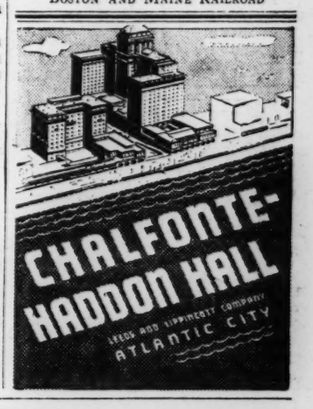

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MANSFIELD, OHIO

Japan's Arms Expenditures Take Half of Big Budget; Boom in Heavy Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Under the influence of steadily growing appropriations for military and naval purposes, Japan's economy is steadily drifting toward a war-time basis.

The Army budget for the fiscal year 1937-1938 is about 40 per cent higher than in 1936-1937. Navy expenditures will increase by about 25 per cent. The fighting services together absorb almost 50 per cent of the contemplated expenditure in the largest budget in Japanese history. Their share in the actual Government revenue is even larger if one considers that the balancing of the budget at a figure of a little over 2,800,000,000 yen is only possible through the flotation of about 725,000,000 yen worth of new Government bonds.

What are the distinctive features of "war-time economy"? They are easy to identify. Every large nation experienced them during the World War. They manifested themselves in extreme form in Russia when the Soviet Government adopted its Five-Year Plan, which, was, incidentally, a high-speed program of militarization. They have been clearly in evidence in recent years in both Germany and Italy.

Plenty Work and Money

The first features of the war-time economy are that work is plentiful and money flows freely. Households experience a crisis with domestic help; girls prefer to work in munitions factories. While money becomes more plentiful it also becomes less valuable; prices soar and acute shortages of essential commodities crop up from time to time. The sphere of government control over economics and finance becomes more and more extensive. Labor disputes, in so far as they are not repressed by the stern hand of administrative authority, tend to increase because the money wage that seems adequate at one period may fail to cover essential living costs a few months later because of rising prices. Persons dependent on fixed incomes and white-collar workers are especially squeezed by the fall in money value.

Japan's economic life today is conforming very closely to the pattern which has just been outlined. Factory jobs have never been so numerous; the number of laborers employed in factories passed the 3,000,000 mark for the first time in Japanese history during 1936. Industrial production continues to boom; the output of Japan's industries almost doubled between 1931 and 1936, increasing by over 10 per cent in 1936, by comparison with 1935.

It is noteworthy that, apart from rayon production, which has showed spectacular growth and in which Japan now leads the world, the most striking industrial gains are in those industries which are closely connected with war-time needs. The value of output of the machinery and tools industry, for instance, was 1,458,000,000 yen in 1935, as against 410,133,000 yen in 1931. Output of metal products increased fourfold during the same period, while the chemical industry more than doubled its production.

Japan's striking progress in export trade after the devaluation of the yen by almost two-thirds of its original value is partly attributable to the stability of the internal price level during the first years after the devaluation. This stability no longer exists. The larger budget, the continued borrowing by the Government and the world-wide rise of commodity prices have all helped to push Japan's price indices rapidly higher. At the end of March, 1937, the wholesale commodity price average was 25.6 per cent higher than it was a year earlier. Japan's wholesale price level today, in comparison with the pre-war level, is higher than that of either Great Britain or America. The Tokyo index for March stood at 190.5, as against 135.7 for New York and 131.7 for London, July, 1914, being taking as 100.

Retail prices, which are felt most sensitively by the general public, have also risen sharply. They were, on the average, 10 per cent higher in January, 1937, than in January, 1936.

New Taxes Imposed

A further substantial rise has occurred since January, and on April 1, when the new fiscal year began, a number of burdensome new imposts went into effect, all calculated to increase the cost of living further. Postal rates, for instance, went up from 10 to 20 sen for foreign letters and from 3 to 4 sen for domestic letters; a new tax on gasoline increased taxicab charges; excise taxes raised the prices of a number of articles which are widely consumed.

In view of this rising cost of living, it is not surprising that labor disputes have become more numerous, despite the traditional docility of Japanese workers.

It is in finance that Japan is feeling most perceptibly the pinch of wartime economy requirements. A strict control over transactions in yen bills of exchange abroad has been instituted; and gold is being shipped abroad in an effort to maintain the yen at its present exchange value of approximately 1s. 2d. of English currency, or 28½ American cents.

Contrariwise Trade

But the currents of international trade seem to be running against Japan. In 1936, Japan received, in volume of import goods, 32 per cent less for the average units of its own export products than it received in 1931. Prices of imported raw materials, such as rubber and cotton, rose faster than the prices of Japanese exported rubber goods and textiles. The figures of international trade for the first quarter of 1937 are not very encouraging in this connection; an increase in exports was considerably overbalanced by the gain in imports. The unfavorable balance of trade, by comparison with the first quarter of last year, increased by 107,000,000 yen.

There are two danger signals on the road of Japan's war-time economy. There is the possibility that serious inflation will come about, as the banks, besides being obliged to digest every year a new substantial issue of government bonds, are also forced to finance new military industrial plant construction on a large scale. And there is the second possibility that the equilibrium of Japan's international balance of payments will be upset, as the country, besides paying out foreign exchange for essentially unproductive military expenditures, continues to pour money into Manchoukuo at the rate of 300,000,000 yen a year and attempts to finance railways and other undertakings in North China.

The exigencies and difficulties of conducting a wartime economy almost inevitably lead to the demand for more state control of economic life, more rigid discipline in alloting scanty reserves of foreign exchange, more centralization of authority. The political crisis which found its latest expression in the abrupt dissolution of the Diet by the Hayashi Cabinet is in no small degree a reflection of the economic crisis which is rooted in the demands of the war-time economy, which places a severe strain on Japan's economic fabric and on the endurance of its people.

Capital City of Bulgaria Transformed

Home building in Sofia by citizens matched by big program of improvements under nonpartisan regime in city government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—More improvements have been made in Sofia during the last three years than during the preceding three decades. No one acquainted with easy-going Balkan ways would have believed such an advance possible. In fact, any one who had not seen it with his own eyes, might consider an account of Sofia's progress a fanciful tale.

People living near the center of the city walked through muddy or dusty streets for decades and did not dare believe they would ever see them paved. But they are paved now and have long grass plots on each side. There is also plenty of water, plenty of electricity, and the city is clean.

Preceding this progress in the Bulgarian capital came the rapid construction of private houses during the last decade. Solid, well-built, modern structures have replaced practically all the old ones in the center, while whole new quarters have sprung up on the outskirts.

City Itself Was Slow

But that was due to private enterprise; the city government lagged way behind. Sewerage, water supplies, street cars, telephones, electric light, pavement, and sidewalks could never keep up. The suburbs of Sofia were like colonies of pioneers. The people there sort of camped out. The municipality was notoriously slow.

But three years ago a nonpartisan government was put in and the improvements that have followed surpass all expectations. They consist of decreased running expenses, increased receipts, the employment of many more laborers on constructive tasks, more parks, more pavements, more water, more light, more cleanliness, better sanitation, more extensive charity activities, more efficient social service and expert city planning for the future.

There are practically no more ugly vacant lots in Sofia, at least not in the central part. They have been turned into parks. They are aglow with flowers in spring and green with grass most of the year through. Sofia's greatest park, the Boris Garden, which has been little more than a neglected wood has now been completely transformed by lawns, walks, play grounds, and flower beds.

Schools and Playgrounds

In the workers' quarters children's outdoor playgrounds have been made. Within three years a third as much space has been converted into parks as during the whole period from the liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 to 1934. More new school buildings have now been put up than during the time from the end of the World War until 1934.

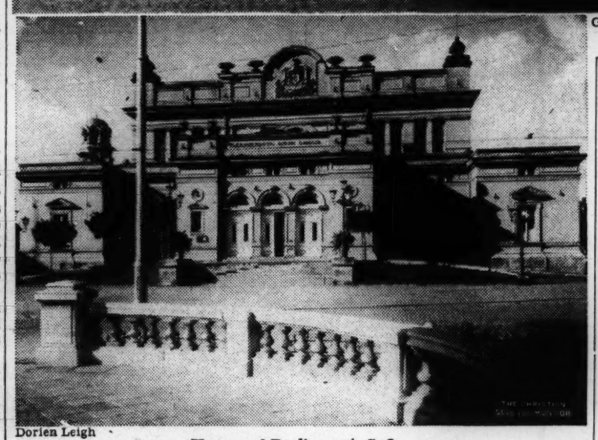
The production of electricity by the municipal plants has trebled, the city income from electricity more than trebled, but the price for the individual consumer has been reduced.

In the city baths there were 260 regular employees in 1932 and 412 sinecurists, that is, partisans, receiving monthly salaries and not doing much. Now there are just 248 regular employees and the cost of baths for the people has been decreased.

Day Nurseries Opened

A whole new department for social welfare has been set up. The foundling homes have been transformed, the orphanages made more home-like, day nurseries opened for the children of working parents.

To make further development rational, an expert city builder has been called here from Germany. He is laying out the lines for future progress. Parks, public buildings, workers' quarters, main highways of traffic, culture and sport are all taken into consideration. Sofia's future growth will not be left to chance.



Dorien Leigh

Houses of Parliament, Sofia

Galloway

Public Square in Sofia

Evacuation Ships Rushed to Bilbao As Fascists Gain

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, May 4 (AP)—Refuge for about 10,000 women and children from siege or bombardment in Bilbao was virtually assured today as a fleet of passenger liners raced to evacuate as many as possible before insurgent guns close the port.

Bilbao's Basque defenders staged a last-ditch fight, but insurgent dispatches said that Gen. Emilio Mola's troops were swarming into the mountainous region north of Bilbao and that their artillery already commanded the Nervion River, Bilbao's outlet to the Bay of Biscay.

More than 4000 refugees, many children among them, were listed to sail tonight aboard the 10,000-ton Spanish liner Habana, the first mass migration from the harassed city.

Shield Ship's Identity

Arrangements were made to charter another large ship to remove 4000 more children to England. The ship's identity was kept a closely guarded secret lest it become a prey of insurgent war vessels patrolling the Bay of Biscay.

Advices from Bordeaux, France, said that several French steamers with a total capacity of 2000 refugee passengers were being coaled and provisioned for a dash to Bilbao.

The first to leave, the steamer Margaux, with room for 500, was expected to clear Bordeaux harbor by midnight tonight. The Carimare and Chateau Palmer, with space for 1000 and 500 emigres, respectively, were scheduled to leave for Bilbao within 24 hours after the Margaux.

Basques Claim Gain

Basque reports declared that Government soldiers were holding their ground west of Bermeo, a fishing town only about eight miles north of Bilbao, and that an Italian force had been cut off from their base with heavy losses.

An indication was seen of the Basque authorities' fears that their capital could not hold out in the flight to France of the wife and children of the President of the Basque Government, Juan Antonio Aguirre.

They reached Biarritz yesterday, joining refugee families of other leaders of the semi-autonomous Basque administration, which is lined up with the Madrid-Valencia government in the civil war.

Cabinet vs. Diet in Japan; Rift Intensified After Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 4—Even before the Japanese Diet election campaign had advanced into its final stage, certain points which had been obscure at the time when the Diet was abruptly dissolved at the end of March were cleared up. It was evident that there would be no real contest, because no powerful party appeared to support the Hayashi Cabinet.

It was therefore taken for granted that in the new Diet, as in the previous one, the majority of the seats would go to Japan's traditional two main parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito. There was no particular issue as between these two parties in the present election; each vied with the other in attacking the Cabinet on much the same grounds.

The Government issued a sort of program in the shape of an eight-point declaration of policy. As is usual with Japanese political documents of this kind, it contained much that was vague and platitudinous and little that was striking or new. Some phrases in the program were significant, however, if taken in conjunction with the strong demand in Army circles for a more authoritarian, if not fascist, type of administration.

Significant Phrases

Among such phrases one may mention "perfection of armament and preparation for national mobilization" and the promise that the Diet and election system would be "improved." The influence of the Army school of economists could also be seen in the stress on obtaining self-sufficiency in "iron, liquid fuel and important industrial raw materials" and there was a bid for support in the rural districts in the promise of measures to promote the welfare of farming and fishing communities, such as the encouragement of industrial enterprises which will lead to more employment in the countryside.

If the Cabinet statement of policy was vague, the parties also offered little in the way of a constructive program. Their manifestoes concentrated fire on the action of the Cabinet in dissolving the Diet. The Minseito called this "an outrage unprecedented in the history of constitutional government." The Seiyukai gave a lusty echo, characterizing the dissolution of the Diet as "a glaring manifestation of the traditional cowardly bureaucratic ideology that considers public opinion and the political parties as things to be shunned."

Both major parties were therefore united in seeking the downfall of the Cabinet which, as they feel, has flouted and insulted them. But, although there are courageous individuals in the Minseito and Seiyukai who have expressed outspoken criticism during the sessions of the last Diet, the parties as a whole are decidedly not recruited from John Hampdens and Patrick Henrys. They are eager to get rid of the Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi; but they display little inclination to oppose with any vigor the policies of militarization of national economic life to which General Hayashi is committed.

"Social Mass" Program

Opposition of this kind is supplied only by the Social Mass Party, which held a huge mass meeting in Tokyo's largest public hall, where speakers, occasionally interrupted by the police, denounced impartially the "weakly constructed military - bureaucratic Cabinet" and "the shameless major parties whose public credit has disappeared."

Its six-point program calls for the stabilization of living conditions, prevention of the rise of prices, with reduction of the burdens on the people, nationalization of basic industries, renovation of the political structure, extermination of fascism, with the establishment of a people's Diet, and establishment of people's diplomacy. The Social Mass Party increased its representation from 18 to 37 in a total Diet membership of 466.

It was a foregone conclusion that the election, fought without any very clear issue except the antagonism between the Hayashi Cabinet and the major parties, would not bring about any fundamental change in the composition of the Diet.

There seemed to be three possible sequels to the election: the resignation of the Cabinet, now apparently unlikely, which would rank as a minor victory for the political parties; a compromise between the Cabinet and the parties, or another dissolution, which may take place if the new Diet is intransigent and the Cabinet feels strong enough to disregard the will of the electors in returning a majority of Minseito and Seiyukai deputies.

Operas of Gilbert And Sullivan In Hollywood Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Gilbert and Sullivan's operettas make their screen debut in the music of the American edition of "The Girl Said No," about to receive a Grand National Studio release by Andrew L. Stone, independent producer.

That "Naughty Marietta," "Rose Marie," and "Maytime" screenings were received better than the works of Shakespeare and Verdi is taken as an indication by Hollywood producers that the movie-palace audiences are not ready for masterpieces of "serious" music and drama.

This same brand of audience, whose admissions make up most of the gross and certainly all the cost, are definitely ready for any light musical drama. This is fortunate in a way for the producers, because their technique apparently has not developed to the point of presenting convincing opera. Perhaps it is far enough along, however, to meet the humorous demands of Sir William Gilbert, librettist, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer.

Since the eighties, frequent runs have been enjoyed on both sides of the Atlantic by the D'Oyly Carte company and various companies in the United States in "Pinafore," "The Mikado," "Iolanthe," "Ruddigore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," and "The Yeomen of the Guard," among others.

The D'Oyly Carte rights to the lyrics and music do not extend to United States territory, because no international copyright agreement existed at the time the operettas were first presented in America.

While American major producers were pondering whether to sacrifice foreign market profits, Mr. Stone arranged for an independent release, and used in one feature-length film selections from the scores of seven of the operettas. He capitalizes on the "Mikado" and "Pinafore" stories and uses for background music from the others.

"The Girl Said No" is going into foreign circulation with its operetta content supplanted by "The Princess Tingaling," by Francesco de Leone and Charles O. and Juanita Roos. The transition was facilitated by following the familiar treatment of a play within a play.

For "The Girl Said No" Producer Stone brought from New York Gilbert and Sullivan singers who have long played together, including William Danforth, basso; Frank Moulan, baritone; Vera Ross, contralto, and Vivian Hart, soprano. These singers are also used in "The Princess Tingaling" sequences. The picture has a straight dramatic cast of such screen names as Robert Armstrong, Irene Hervey, Paula Stone, Holmes Herbert, Gwili Andre, and Ed Brophy.

Loyalist Planes Bomb Insurgent Positions To North of Madrid

MADRID, May 4 (AP)—Sixty-three Government planes bombed insurgent positions in the northern Guadalajara sector yesterday, lest a new drive against the capital be attempted from that direction.

The bombers dropped almost 600 bombs and started fires in the Siguenza railway station, Guadalajara communications center.

Insurgent troops were targets at Castejon de Henares, Almadrones and Alaminos, all about 60 miles northeast of Madrid.

Fighting broke out again in the immediate Madrid sector. The 3500 insurgents held at University City in a siege of Madrid attempted vainly to re-establish contact with their comrades at Casa de Campo. Artillery and trench mortars drove them back.

The Casa de Campo insurgents also tried to make the contact, but Government artillery smashed their attack.

Insurgent artillery shelled Madrid again, and Government forces concentrated on improving their positions, especially on the Usera and Carabanchel fronts.

Reports from Bilbao said that the insurgent drive on the northern Madrid-Valencia allies had been effectively halted, and there were fewer demands in the press for a Government offensive to remove pressure there.

Fearlessness in Politics Urged by Senator Byrd

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4 (AP)—Men in public life have a challenge from Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia to stand fearlessly by their convictions on political issues.

"I think it is the duty of every man in public life and every newspaper to present the issue now before us with complete frankness, regardless of the effect it may have on their popularity," Senator Byrd said in an extemporaneous address May 1. He spoke at a banquet of newspaper executives here for a joint meeting of the Virginia and Chesapeake associations of the Associated Press.

Brittany Marks a Millennium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANTES, France—The millennium of Brittany's independence is to be fêted. Exactly 1000 years ago, Brittany, under the leadership of Duke Alain-Barbe Torte (which means Allan of the Twisted Beard), obtained its freedom. It was rescued from the Northmen, and the Vikings who had devastated the coast were expelled.

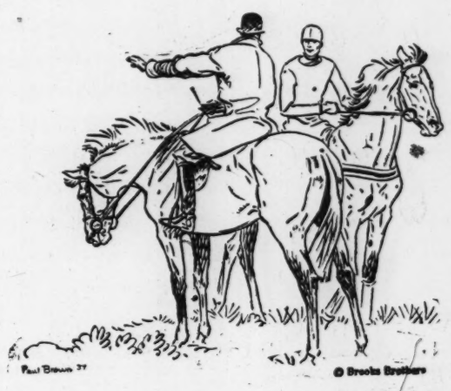
Duke Allan's exploits, his valor on the field of battle, his competence as a peace-time administrator, friend of arts and crafts, will be commemorated during a series of folk festivals to be held in Nantes, his capital, during the present spring and summer.

These ceremonies, colored by Breton traditions and folk customs, will begin in April and terminate in July. They will include a medieval tournament, an international fishing contest, a folklore fête, a parade evoking the guilds and corporations of Alain's century; also Breton contests—dancing, poetry, lace-making.

It is at this moment too that a renaissance of "Breton patriotism"—in the cultural sense—is evident throughout Britanny, thanks to the intelligent activity of "Cercles Celtiques," the aim of which is to revive distinctive Breton customs, traditions, and festivals and the Breton language. So far, gratifying progress has been made, and next July an All Breton Congress will assemble in Perros-Guirec on the occasion of a Celtic "gorsedd" or poetry contest, and make plans for future endeavor.

Prof. Edouard Gueguen, himself a Breton bard and an expert on Breton folklore, is the chieftain of this "Bretonizing" movement which is absolutely non-political in character. It has nothing to do with religion, politics, economics or philosophy; it limits its activities to preserving or resurrecting Breton folk-ways.

Its members are loyal citizens of France; they recall that 240,000 Bretons fell in battle during the World War, and so they insist, with reason, that their allegiance to the French Republic does not preclude them from loving and serving their "little motherland," Brittany. They believe that the best way of doing this is to revive the Breton language with all that this implies. They desire to resurrect Breton bagpipes, Breton lacemaking, Breton wrestling; they would increase the number of Breton male choruses, Breton bardic contests, and Breton folk festivals.



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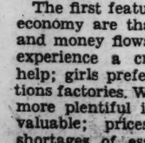

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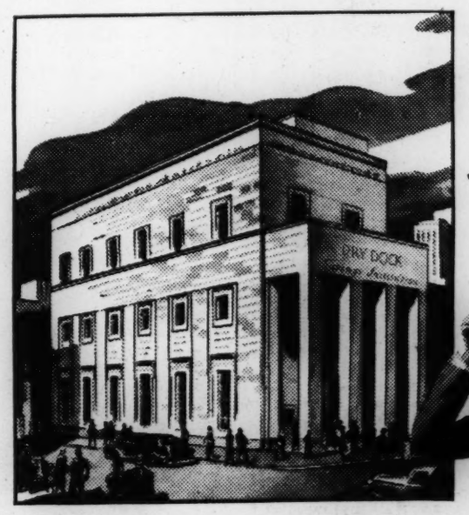

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Strike In Movies Spreads But Production Continues

By the Associated Press

Labor developments summarized:

At Hollywood, Calif., the strike of film industry craftsmen and laborers spread, but movie making went on and the full effect on production activities could not be determined definitely. A statement on behalf of studio executives from their labor conciliator, Pat Casey, said "all regular activities are being continued as usual."

The number of pickets at nine major studios, however, increased to an average of about 1000 on duty simultaneously, as the strike spread to 11 unions of the federated motion picture crafts under a call issued yesterday.

At Detroit, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, called upon organized labor to oppose enactment of Gov. Frank Murphy's labor relations bill. His proposed bill would establish a state mediation board; would prohibit strikes or walkouts until that board had exhausted all possibilities of mediation, and would empower the Governor to place state police in control of industrial plants in the event of a labor dispute serious enough to constitute an emergency.

Mr. Martin, describing the bill as "a vicious piece of legislation, highly inimical to the interests of the working people of the State," directed his principal criticism at the limitation of the right to strike.

Steel Strike Threat

At Pittsburgh the steel workers union notified the Republic Steel Corporation it would "disavow responsibility" for keeping union members at work in the company's mills unless a conference were arranged to negotiate a written labor contract.

This announcement, directed at the second largest independent producer, came while negotiations were in progress between Philip Murray, union leader, and H. E. Lewis, chairman of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, the third largest independent.

Also at Pittsburgh, the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union asserted that officials of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company had agreed to co-operate in employee-elections to determine who should represent its 47,000 workers in collective bargaining.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has challenged the United's claim to a majority membership of the company's employees in the Pittsburgh district.

Labor Laws Hinted

At Atlantic City, N. J., a prediction that Congress would soon pass laws prohibiting use of "ammunition and spies" in labor disputes was made by United States Senator William H. Smathers (D), New Jersey, before the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

"I have learned reliably from members of the Senate's Civil Liberties Committee," he said, "that legislation will soon be introduced and passed prohibiting interference with workingmen's civil rights by sheriffs, their deputies and other local officials. The new laws will also curb the use of labor spies."

At Cumberland, Md., a 24-hour strike of union dairy workers that had tied up 90 per cent of the city's milk supply was settled and arrangements made to resume deliveries at 7 a. m. Under an agreement reached at a conference between dairy operators and employees, the 115 employees of the six dairies affected will receive a minimum weekly wage of $27.50 as compared with a previous average of $25 a week.

Hotel Strike Deadlocked

At San Francisco, guests in 16 strike-besieged hotels faced their fourth day of making their own beds and bathing in cold water as hopes of a quick settlement waned and the city health department threatened to close buildings if sanitary regulations were violated.

Visitors found it increasingly difficult to gain entrance to the hostelries, which were accepting no new patrons. In several, no one but residents was allowed above the lobby floor.

The management of the Palace Hotel, in the central downtown area, stationed extra guards about the premises after two false fire alarms.

At San Francisco, the National Labor Relations Board, opposing requested dismissal of an injunction suit brought against it by William Randolph Hearst Corporations, renewed its request in the United States Court of Appeals here for an enforcement order in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer case. A. N. Somer, attorney for the board, said the board was not satisfied with a statement by Grove J. Fink, Hearst counsel, that orders involving labor policies of the Seattle paper had been complied with.

At New York, the 30-hour week was set as the next major objective of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union by David Dubinsky, union president and member of the C. I. O.

Reich Officials To Get New Stint In Mending Roads

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—High officials of the German Propaganda Ministry changed pens for picks and spades to break rocks today.

A decree ordered those who have spent their time signing state documents to lend a hand to road workers for two months or work as coal trimmers and hod carriers and live on wages paid such laborers.

The jobs will decide the officials' "future government career." Fourteen took up the pick and spade today.

'An Acre of Lavender Loveliness'

Famous Wisteria Vine at Sierra Madre, California

The Trailing Flowers of This Vine Cover an Entire Acre and Form the Setting for California's Wisteria Festival

SIERRA MADRE, Calif.—California's first fiesta of the year, the Wistaria Festival here, is drawing thousands of sightseers to the "acre of lavender loveliness," the largest vine of its kind in the world.

Wistaria, regarded by the Japanese as the symbol of ideal womanhood, has been honored by a fete at the Scenic Point estate here since 1921. More than 500,000 persons have visited the huge woody legume, according to the president of the Wistaria Association, Mrs. W. J. Lawless, who recently purchased the estate and directed extensive beautification of the grounds to greet this year's pilgrimage.

Miss Perkins Asks Mediation Boards To Broaden Scope

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins proposed expansion of state labor mediation services today to help settle and prevent strikes during the development of collective bargaining.

She said in an address prepared for her second labor-industry collective bargaining conference:

"The first of these conferences . . . brought about the understanding that it will be the purpose of management and labor to practice collective bargaining as it is defined in the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act), now the law of the land under the recent Supreme Court decision.

"Many employers and workers, however, lack experience in collective bargaining. Because of this there will be need for co-operation among state and federal agencies engaged in conciliation work—and representatives of labor and management—so as to minimize stoppages of work through misunderstandings by either workers or employers.

"Federal and state conciliators can perform a highly useful service in the public interest with the co-operation I am sure they will receive from labor and management in the coming months.

"When differences arise and a conference is called, which fails to make headway toward an adjustment, a conciliator should be summoned.

"Negotiations should not be broken off without calling on the services of such an expert. Very often his ideas and advice will be helpful in finding a solution or limiting the points of disagreement."

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York have proposed mediation boards for their states as part of a suggested labor relations law.

The Michigan measure, which would prohibit strikes until the board had exhausted all possibilities of mediation, was opposed last night by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America. He called it "inimical to the interests of the working people."

Secretary Perkins' conferences grew out of the Supreme Court validation of the National Labor Relations Act. She invited to today's meeting more than a score of labor and business leaders, including representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which last week recommended amendment of the Wagner Act to provide labor union responsibility.

Walter P. Chrysler was among the industrialists asked to attend. Philip Murray, director of the steel organization campaign, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were chosen to speak for the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Frank Morrison, secretary, and John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, represented the American Federation of Labor.

30-Hour Work Week Urged By Garment Union Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 4—A 30-hour week is the next objective of the garment industry, David Dubinsky of New York, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told 520 delegates and 6000 fellow workers as his labor organization opened its twenty third convention here. In his keynote speech he called for "an independent national political party of labor," for completing the unionization of the unorganized masses and for reuniting the American labor movement by ending the split between the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, and the American Federation of Labor.

Following this opening, the delegates today swung into committee details and to the assignment of subjects for the forthcoming two weeks' session, their first in three years.

A message from President Roosevelt was another feature of the opening session late yesterday and came as a climax to an afternoon of speeches, music and choral singing.

Roosevelt Lauds Progress

The President said it was to him a matter of "real satisfaction" to know that "distinct progress" had been made in establishing higher labor standards in the various branches of the women's apparel industry and in bringing about sound contractural relations between the organized employees and the employers in the garment industry.

"In the hope that your deliberations will be fruitful of further results of benefit alike to the employees and the employers and therefore to the general public, I send to all my hearty felicitations and warmest personal greetings," he added.

Mr. Dubinsky recalled "the marvelous awakening" labor had witnessed in the past year in the mass-production industries, under the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We are convinced that the time has come for labor to organize these millions and to organize them in industrial unions," he said. "There is no room for more than one union in any of the mass-production industries. The perpetuation of the old system of craft unions in these industries, as the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been insisting upon, would stop the march of union progress.

"American industry has adopted modern methods and modern forms. Labor cannot lag behind."

Room for Both Types

"We have always believed there is room both for craft and industrial unions. Artificial barriers of jurisdiction should not be raised against the hopes and aspirations of millions to become part of the American labor movement.

Referring to the aims of his union, Mr. Dubinsky said that not only did they want to establish a 30-hour week in the garment industry, but would extend it to other trades as soon as possible.

"The 35-hour week in the cloak shops, we find, still leaves us with many unemployed and others on part time," he continued. "The work season in this and several other of our important trades are growing even shorter.

"There is only one effective remedy against the failure of industry to absorb the unemployed—a remedy pointed out time and again by sound economists and emphasized by President Roosevelt. That is shortening the work week."

Labor Political Action

The garment workers' union had from its earliest days realized the importance of independent labor political action. Mr. Dubinsky said, adding that their union had, therefore, joined Labor's Non-Partisan League, and, in New York State, the American Labor Party "to fight for the re-election of President Roosevelt and continuance of New Deal policies."

President Reports 'Splendid Sport'

GALVESTON, Texas, May 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt and his fishing companions counted on a favorable Gulf Sea today to augment their near record catch of 14 tarpon yesterday. The President landed his first since he began fishing Saturday off Port Aransas—a 90-pounder—and nearly caught another.

In the only official word received here late last night, the Chief Executive, who personally dictates the dispatches, merely said:

"Returned after dark this evening. Monday. Total catch 14, everyone in party contributing. Splendid day's sport. Plans for tomorrow depend upon condition of sea. Everyone in fine spirits."

But Corpus Christi, in the general vicinity of the Presidential fishing grounds, learned of the President's own catch. Earlier in the day, from the same port, came a report that Capt. Paul Bastedo, the President's naval aide, caught four; Elliott Roosevelt and Col. Edwin M. Watson, military aide, two each, and Capt. Ross T. McIntire, one. Elliott landed a 93-pound silver king late Sunday, making his total to date three.

Corpus Chrsti reported the vacationing Chief Executive got a strike around 5 p. m. yesterday while trolling along the south jetty near Port Aransas, but Barney Farley, veteran fishing guide, missed the gaff as the tarpon was brought alongside. An hour later he got another bite and landed the silver beauty.

Mary Pickford Backs Actors

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—More interested in romance than labor troubles, Mary Pickford, returning from a two-month visit abroad, nevertheless swung her sympathies towards her fellow Thespians yesterday in the Hollywood movie studio strike.

"I'm on the spot, talking about it," she said, in an interview aboard the Cunard-White Star liner Queen Mary. "One minute I'm a producer, and the next I'm an actress.

"As a rule, though," she added, "my sympathies are with the actors."

Miss Pickford, former president of United Artists and still a large stockholder in the company, said she was not a member of the Screen Actors Guild and that she was listed as a producer rather than as an actress.

Plumbers' Strike Lasts 45 Minutes

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—At 8 o'clock this morning employees of Saltser and Weinsier, Inc., plumbing supply distributors, with seven stores in Brooklyn and Queens, went on strike.

At 8:45 a. m. they had returned to work.

Ten minutes after the strike started, Martin B. Kornreich, an organizer for the retail hardware and plumbing supply employees union, went into a conference with Michael Weinsier and Julius Cohen, company officials.

At 8:40 he emerged and announced the company had agreed to recognize the union and that a tentative agreement had been reached on the question of wages and hours.

Five minutes later the pickets were withdrawn from the firm's stores and the men were back at work.

Women Still Ask Jury Duty

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Mrs. Edith Valet Cook of New Haven, Conn., told the National League of Women Voters today that 26 states still prohibit women from serving on juries. She said the league would continue its efforts to remove this inequality.

Washington Star Grants $45 Wage, 40-Hour Week

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Evening Star published May 1 a statement of wages and hours policy for editorial employees, announcing a $45 weekly minimum for those of three years' standing and a 40-hour week for others than executives and a few in "key" positions.

The statement said the management had not been approached on the subject, save by individual employees, but considered it advisable to set forth a policy "in recognition of current trends toward uniformity in such relationships." In addition to wages and hours, the statement covered also vacations and dismissal and disability benefits.

Mexico Census of 1930

Mexico's 1930 census disclosed that 1,186,852 residents—mostly Indians—knew no Spanish. They represent 7.18 per cent of the Mexican population.

Big Harlan Coal Operators Back Under Fresh Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Out of the hearing room of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee a fortnight ago walked the operators of some of the biggest coal mines of Harlan County, Kentucky, apparently chastened and subdued.

They had heard the story of terrorism in their mountain-rimmed community of 65,000; they had listened to the words of the Wagner Labor Act repeated and emphasized; they had seen the committee take the preliminary steps in the grim examination of who murdered Bennett Musick, 19-year-old son of a Baptist minister-union organizer. And they had indicated an intention of going home and of ending coercion of union miners in Harlan, and of permitting the soft coal miners for the first time to engage in collective bargaining without interference.

Now, once more, the coal operators of Harlan are before the committee. And they are preceded by a collection of grimy Harlan mountaineers, clad in overalls, every one of whom testifies under oath to being discharged for joining the union—not a month or a fortnight ago, but only last week.

Evidence Is Persuasive

The evidence in its cumulative form is persuasive, and as witness after witness tells the same story, the fact seems to appear that the Harlan coal operators waited only a few hours after their return to start an anti-union purge.

There is a grimmer task before the committee—to find the facts in the murder of the Musick boy, a crime for which no one has been indicted or tried as yet in Harlan County.

Yesterday came dramatic evidence. The La Follettee committee is bent on bringing the perpetrators to justice. Largely it has become a test case both for the effect of the Wagner Act in Harlan; and of whether an alleged reign of terror can be brought to an end.

How Far Can It Go?

It also involves the unusual factor of a Senate committee intervening in a purely local matter of county justice; and nobody in Washington seems to know just how far a Senate committee can go in rectifying such a situation even after it has exposed it, if local officials prove supine or are incriminated.

Yesterday the Senate committee produced what it claimed to be its first eye-witness of the shooting up of the Musick home. Crouched behid a rock by the mountain road in Harlan county on "the night of Feb. 9," it appears, was white-faced, 29-year-old Kelly Fox, a former deputy sheriff himself (who never got paid for it, he testified), who said he saw three cars drive up to the Musick mine-camp home, and pour their volleys into the side of the wooden house.

Fox could not tell who were in the cars till one turned about and the glare of the headlights of the others revealed one face in startling distinctness.

"It was Frank White," said Fox, in a scarcely audible voice. White is one of the chief deputies of Harlan whose name has again and again been linked with Ben Unthank's, as leader in the reign of anti-union terrorism.

Previous testimony has reported White, George Lee, and other deputies, in an intoxicated condition, leaving a Harlan lunchroom declaring they were going to "get" Musick.

Kelly Fox testified that he had previously been intimidated from telling his story. He had had earlier experience with White, he said. He had seen another shooting, he declared, and when called to the stand to testify in the Harlan court, Frank White had lounged into the room with the butt of a revolver ostentatiously sticking out of his pocket.

Operators Surprised

As for the discharge of coal miners recently, the La Follette committee has summoned back to Washington Pearl Bassham and other coal operators who learned "with surprise," they testified, of the Wagner Labor Relations Act when they came to the city, several weeks ago. They will be asked whether the anti-union hostilities have been renewed.

As hearings resumed, 12-year-old Markham Clouse testified he saw four deputy sheriffs shoot into a carload of union organizers from ambush Feb. 8 as the organizers came into the county to work among miners. The lad's half-brother, Lloyd, was shot a week ago Saturday.

Markham said he saw five men standing on a cliff who fired at the carload of union men. He had bought a ticket to go to Harlan to tell the grand jury what he had seen, he said, but his brother Lloyd, at the last minute, told him not to go because Pearl Bassham, mine superintendent, had said "it will cause trouble." The boy said he recognized four of the five shooters—Bill Lewis, Luke Hubbard, Lee Hubbard and Melvin Moore, all deputy sheriffs.

John Clouse, 13, son of the late Lloyd Clouse, corroborated Markham's testimony. Reminiscent of the famous scene in Tom Sawyer, when Huck Finn and Tom identify "Injun Joe" as the criminal, John Clouse testified he and his comrade had been engaged in a hunt for scrap-iron when they witnessed the ambush.

Mrs. Minnie Clouse, wife of Lloyd Clouse, testified the boys had been summoned to appear before the grand jury, but that Bassham warned her husband and the boys they had better not testify.

Poultry Shortage Looms in New York As Handlers Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—A strike of members of the Carmen's Union, Local 435, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Association brought New York City face to face yesterday with a shortage of live poultry. The strike is in protest against reductions in earnings of the handlers fixed by the United States Department of Agriculture which became effective on Saturday. Union spokesmen said they would have nearly 7000 poultry handlers on strike as a result of the ruling.

According to these spokesmen, the reductions in the weekly wage of the handlers will range from $11 to $18.

The proposal of the Department of Agriculture to reduce rates for unloading poultry from freight cars has been the subject of hearings for six months. During this period there have been numerous protests against the cut and a 24-hour strike.

The rate for unloading cars fixed by the department was reduced from $52 to $41. About 60 per cent of the city's live poultry supply comes by rail over the New York Central Lines and the remainder by motor truck.

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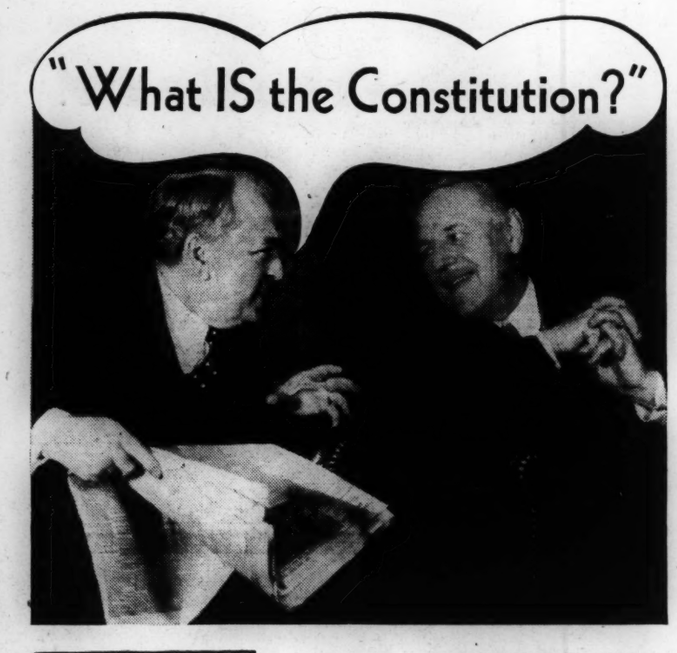

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Rubber Company Has Three-Year Farming Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 4—A back-to-the-farm experiment designed partially as a potential re-employment movement, having for its laboratory a 37,000-acre Arizona ranch, is putting Akron to the front in social pioneering.

Sponsored by Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company the project is already under way with 12 young men undergoing their initial training.

Using its ranch at Litchfield Park, Ariz., as a training ground, the organization known as "the Future Farmer's Flying Squadron," will provide a three-year all-around training course in practical and theoretical farming for its members.

At the end of their training, squadron members who have proved their ability to support themselves in agricultural pursuits will be given an opportunity to buy their own tracts of land and establish themselves as independent farmers.

If it is demonstrated that members of this Future Farmers' Flying Squadron can be self-supporting, as a result of training and application, the Goodyear Company is hopeful that thousands can be absorbed in similar agricultural movements. The training is all supervised and scientific.

The pattern for the experiment is the Goodyear Flying Squadron, which was inaugurated here in 1913. That organization has since its beginnings, given picked men schooling in the rubber industry, thus providing the company with a force with which to keep production balanced in its many factories.

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12/14/16 BOLD STREET

Martin Flies to Re-enact Record Hop of 1912

Airplane Builder, First to Soar From Mainland to Santa Catalina Island, Plans to Cover Same Course in Giant Pan American Flying Boat on May 10.

News in Aviation

The twenty fifth anniversary of the first seaplane flight across the channel from the California mainland to Santa Catalina Island, made by Glenn Martin, May 10, 1912, will be commemorated on the same day this year by a joint celebration by Newport Harbor and the City Avalon, the two terminals of the history-making flight.

Mr. Martin will re-enact the flight over the same route in a new Pan American "clipper" flying boat. Mail, stamped with cachets in commemoration of the first flight will be carried. With Mr. Martin will fly Dr. Clark B. Millikan, president of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences; Maj. Lester D. Gardner, secretary of the institute, and Mr. Martin's mother, Mrs. Minta DeLong Martin, who has been the chief inspiration in his sky-blazing career.

The original flight was made by Mr. Martin in a land plane of his own construction to which he had added a single pontoon for landing, converting it into a seaplane. The craft had bamboo struts and a tank that carried enough gasoline to stay aloft a mixmum of 55 minutes. The distance from Newport to Santa Catalina Island is 33 miles. Mr. Martin wanted to establish a record for the longest flight over water and to attain a speed of a mile-a-minute.

Bleriot Held Record

Louis Bleriot had flown the English channel, from Calais, France, to Dover, England, a distance of 26 miles, the year before, but was content to remain on English soil without attempting the return flight.

In contrast to modern airplane instrument boards, Mr. Martin flew with a compass strapped to his knee to set his course; an aneroid barometer to judge his altitude and an automobile rubber inner tube around his shoulders as a life preserver in case he had to land in mid-channel. He left Newport Bay at 12:15 p. m., and arrived at Avalon at 12:52 p. m. an elapsed time of 37 minutes for the 33-mile flight, a new record at that time.

When he glided up on the beach at Avalon he ground a pebble into the bottom of the wooden pontoon, which necessitated a delay on his return flight until a boat builder could repair it.

The island populace greeted the flier with enthusiasm, whistles were blown and Mr. Martin was hustled off to a hotel for lunch. On his return to his seaplane he found that practically the entire island population and hundreds of sightseers had autographed names all over the plane.

Return Flight Made

The patch on the pontoon repaired, he started on his return flight to Newport Harbor flying via San Pedro and over Long Beach, a distance of 45 miles which he covered in an elpased time of 52 minutes.

His venture was credited with establishing a new distance record for flight over water and a new aviation speed mark. Returning to Newport, Mr. Martin wrote:

"By making the flight from Newport bay to Santa Catalina Island yesterday in a hydro-plane (now known as a sea plane), I became not only the holder of the world's record for such flight, but I learned some important things regarding hydro-airplane manipulation.

Flew Through Fog

"I had to pass through several fogs and found that my sole means of direction had to be through instruments.

"I found that with a hydro-airplane a perfect course can be followed with clock-like precision. Hydro-airplanes are only in their infancy as successful aids to science in the world.

"My next experiment near Newport will be in alighting on the ocean and reaching the beach through the surf with my machine, and starting out through the surf, then rising from the ocean.

"Ovations given me after my flight were the greatest I have ever experienced."

Today over the course blazed by Mr. Martin 25 years ago, amphibions wing their way from the California mainland to Santa Catalina Island in 14 minutes and carry hundreds of passengers a day to the island resort. Although one of the shortest airlines in the world, planes between the mainland and Santa Catalina Island have covered a total of 700,000 miles in the 21,000 trips made to date, and carried more than 110,000 pasengers. On a busy day as many as 271 passengers have flown to and from the island, a far cry from the first solo flight by Mr. Martin.

Heat Aids Plane Speed

A new invention by two British technical officers of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, England, is being developed for giving added speed to airplanes already capable of speeds of 300 miles an hour and over. This is a form of jet propulsion which supplements airscrew thrust by the "push" exerted by a mixture of air and exhaust gases pouring from slits in the after edges of the wings.

The invention converts into "thrust" the "drag," or head resistance, caused in cooling the engine, which at present slows down an airplane considerably. In other words, the cooling system becomes a kind of heat engine, acting as auxiliary to the main engine and increasing the aircraft's speed. This added propulsive force is achieved by obliging the waste heat to do useful work.

The entire engine, with its exhaust tubing, is enclosed in the airplane wing, or is made to form part of the nose of the fuselage. In the wing-enclosed engine, air is admitted through apertures to two tubular radiators on either side of the airscrew shaft. This is first compressed to pass over the radiator surfaces and subsequently over finned exhaust manifolds from which it derives heat. At this point the exhaust gases may be injected into the airstream to add to the "down-stream" momentum.

Next, the air, with or without exhaust gases, passes through suitably shaped passages in which the pressure is reduced to its original value, and finally, it is expelled backwards, or "down-stream," into the main flow past the aircraft.

At the trailing edge the jet of air is discharged through a long narrow slit, opening of which is adjustable by movement of hinged flaps. Conditions essential to obtain the propulsive effect and augmented speed can only be satisfied, inventors state, at flying speeds of the order of 300 miles an hour and over, "because the loss of energy of the stream in passing the cooling surfaces involves loss of efficiency for lower speeds."

J. H. Wegmann

A Pitcher of Gasoline

Glenn Martin Refueling His Seaplane With a Water Pitcher Filled With Gasoline After His Flight to Santa Catalina Island in 1912. The Gas Tank Held Only Enough Fuel to Keep Him Aloft 55 Minutes

Martin Plane and Goal of His First Sea Hop

Upper—Aerial View Shows One of World's Smallest Airports, at Santa Catalina Island, to Which Glenn Martin Blazed a Trail 25 Years Ago. His History-Making Flight of May 10, 1912, Will Be Re-enacted at a Celebration on the Same Day This Year. Mr. Martin Will Fly a Giant Pan American Flying Boat Over the Same Course. Lower—Seaplane Used by Mr. Martin in the First Over-Water Flight From the California Mainland to Santa Catalina Island

World Head of 'Y' Sees No Peril Of Conflict Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Dr. John R. Mott, internationally-known world Young Men's Christian Association leader, sees nothing on the horizon to indicate a general war after a six months' survey of India, the Near East and Europe. Returning here yesterday from a trip to these countries, he declared the people of the world were "too aware of the dangers and costs of war to have another one put over on them."

There are factors in the situation, however, which must be overcome if universal peace is to be made secure, Dr. Mott holds. To accomplish this, he feels it would be wise to "scrap many of the present peace organizations, unite some and change the name of others."

"I would fix my attention on the causes making for war," he said.

Dr. Mott say the center of interest and the concern of peoples shifting from the west to the east. He said he felt the beginning of this shift on his world trip eight years ago, "and very noticeable progress in this movement two years ago."

Shift Is Apparent

"Today, the shift is very apparent," he added.

"Evidence of this shift," he said, was had in holding the last world conference of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Orient for the first time in its history of 90 years. Another was in the Mysore, India, conference in January, when "it was evident that leaders from the east came with the same initiative and sense of responsibility, and contributed to discussions and leadership as much as any from the west."

"They were more than able to hold up their end," he continued. "The peoples of the Orient are going to enter more and more into world affairs."

Need for Religion

Dr. Mott, who presided over the world's Young Men's Christian Association in Mysore, on Jan. 5 to 10, declared his organization "needs more and more to extend its program."

"While the Young Men's Christian Association was forced to curtail its work in the depression, this was a great mistake," he said. "In depressions religion is needed more than ever. The Young Men's Christian Association must not let its program lag behind its opportunity to help improve world relations by improving conditions for youth in the Orient."

Disparity in Income Shows Slight Effect on Happiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—"Sharing-the-wealth" movements would not necessarily result in an approach to a more general enjoyment of the "goodness" of living, Dr. E. L. Thorndike of Columbia University, told the members of the American Philosophical Society as their spring general meeting drew to a close in the society's historic home on Independence Square.

"The effect of income upon the general goodness of a city is nothing more than a drop in the bucket," he declared on the basis of a survey which he has conducted in 117 American cities in which an "approximate criterion score for the goodness of life" was obtained by comparison of a score of "symptoms of welfare." These included percentage of 16-17-year-old school children, per capita value of schools, libraries, museums and parks, percentage of home owners, and rarity of extreme poverty.

"Variability, or disparity, in income accounts for only 1-240th of a city's general welfare," Dr. Thorndike declared. "The burden of proof is certainly upon those who consider inequality of income a major detriment."

Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of research for the General Electric Company, and a Nobel prize winner, told of his explorations in the field of monomolecular films as thin as 1-10,000,000th of an inch. Delivering the annual R. A. F. Penrose Jr. Memorial Lecture, Dr. Langmuir also explained a new method of detecting the presence of metal in water in amounts as minute as one part in 500,000,000.

Dr. Robert H. Gault of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., told of a newly developed system by which the totally deaf may be taught to "feel" music through their finger tips, and to hear speech in the same manner through a finger plate.

Dr. William A. Nitze of the University of Chicago, delivered an address on the subject of the Grail legends, which he characterized as "political propaganda."

Leicester B. Holland, chief of the division of Fine Arts in the Library of Congress, described the CWA and PWA projects under which unemployed architects have made complete detailed measurements and drawings of about 2000 historic structures in the United States.

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Defeat of President's Plan In Committee Is Anticipated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—On the surface little has changed on the President's Supreme Court reorganization fight. But beneath the surface there is every indication that the Administration is defeated in committee on its position; that it will receive an adverse report and that consequently it will be in a strategically disadvantageous position when the matter comes to the floor unless some earlier compromise is agreed to.

Accordingly while—on the surface—talk of compromise is still being opposed by the Administration, there is a growing feeling that the time has arrived to come down to the bedrock of realities.

Meanwhile, the position of the opponents is similarly altered. Senator Edward F. Burke (D) of Nebraska, one of the leaders of the fight against the plan, has spoken sympathetically of a compromise. But Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, another opponent, has made plain that he will fight even the addition of two judges to the court, let alone four or six, as proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

The legislative situation, meanwhile, becomes more confused daily. The Senate is doing practically no work. It met last Thursday, recessed till yesterday; transacted a little perfunctory calendar business and then recessed again. The House is moving at a snail's pace on appropriation bills which normally would have been passed months ago. A legislative log jam has been piling up the waters behind it ever since the Supreme Court reorganization proposal was offered.

There are two other factors to the situation.

Mr. Roosevelt, who, as much as anybody, has the key to the riddle in his position, is fishing nonchalantly in the Gulf of Mexico. Apparently, not a care in the world affects him.

The Supreme Court finally is approaching a decision on the Social Security Act, though yesterday it did not reach this momentous legislation. It is fair to say that an adverse 5 to 4 vote by the court against one of the major pieces of New Deal legislation would enormously strengthen the President's position so far as Congress action on the court is concerned.

Nothing has so much taken the urgency out of the President's demands as recent 5-4 decisions of the high court, reversing itself on the Minimum Wage Law, and the Wagner Act. If the President is playing a waiting game it may be that a social security decision will be looked for before getting down to brass tacks on the court reorganization scheme.

That compromise now faces the President's plan is generally felt. A straw in the wind was the proposal of Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, a stanch supporter of the President's original plan. Yesterday he gave evidence of willingness to bargain, It was his proposal that the 18-man Judiciary Committee now considering court reorganization in executive session, should first vote on the President's plan as it stands and then take up amendments and substitutes. The prospect would be a rejection of the President's unqualified six-judge addition, followed by some sort of a composite that would get majority support.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, who last week led the trio of committee Senators announcing opposition to the plan as it stands, and thereby insuring an adverse report, offers his own modification. One part would offer a Supreme Court whose membership would fluctuate between nine and 15: it would let the President appoint additional judges for those over 70 who decline to retire, but when vacancies thus created expire they would not be re-filled. The ultimate objective would be a court of nine members, like the present, instead of 15 as carried in the President's plan. Another part of the Hatch amendment would be to limit the President to one appointment a year except in filling normal vacancies.

Public Hearings Planned On U. S. Jobless Survey

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—A Senate Commerce sub-committee, despite Administration objections, decided yesterday to hold public hearings on a proposal to conduct a national unemployment survey. The survey has been proposed as an aid to planning a federal minimum hour program for workers whose output moves in interstate commerce.

Senator Overton (D), Louisiana, sub-committee chairman, said his group disclosed the sub-committee's action. The hearing will be held on a bill by Senator Maloney (D), Connecticut. No date was set.

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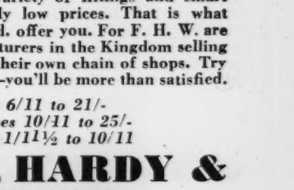

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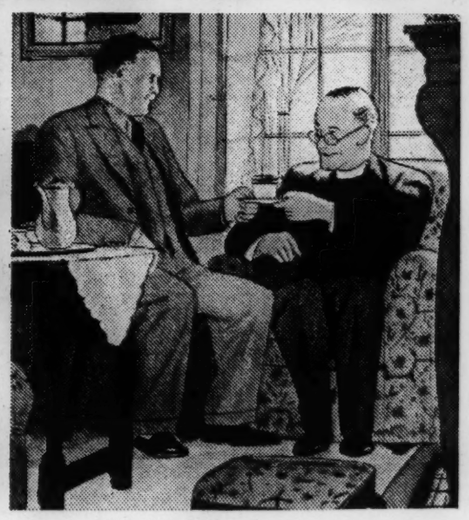
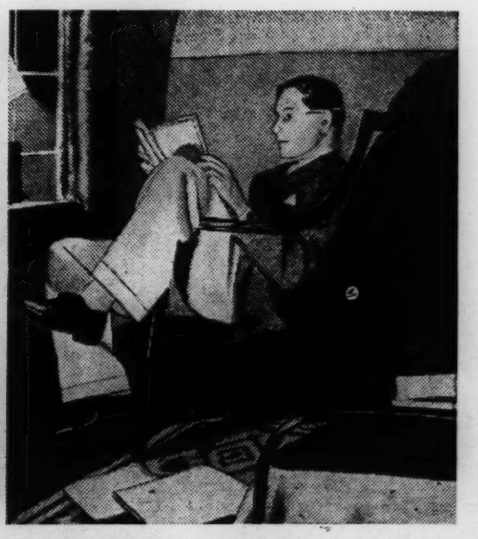


FATHER: The Fifty Shilling Tailors bought me a new wireless set last year. Generous of them, wasn't it? According to my usual custom, I bought two new suits and an overcoat. My bill at The Fifty Shilling Tailors read like this:— Overcoat 50/-, One Suit at 75/-, One Suit at 50/-. Total £8/15/-. A saving of several pounds!

CLERGYMAN UNCLE: In my work I am in an excellent position to hear the opinions of the women of the parish on a variety of homely subjects—particularly such practical matters as value for money—and I have heard nothing but good of The Fifty Shilling Tailors. At all events, I am quite decided that when the necessity next arises, my choice will fall on them.



ELDER SON: In my business career, I have been taught to regard with cautious suspicion all goods offered at prices exceptionally high or exceptionally low. In fact, if it had not been for their conclusive money-back guarantee, I should certainly never have tried The Fifty Shilling Tailors—which means that I should have gone on paying a good deal more for my clothes than is necessary or justifiable.

YOUNGER SON: I suppose you would call me a born Rational Tailorite. My first long suit came from The Fifty Shilling Tailors, and Dad never took me anywhere else. Now that I am in College with an allowance of my own, I certainly shall not go anywhere more expensive. Why should I? My clothes are as good as any of the other fellows' and that is quite good enough for me.

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THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
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Maryland Loth to Alter Its Basic Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4 — The question of a new Constitution for Maryland has been thrust to the fore here, reminding voters it is their prerogative to renew the state's organic law every 20 years. Many of them had forgotten it. Twice in the last 70 years they have refused to exercise it, continuing under the Constitution of 1867.

Opinion is widely divided over the reason for this seeming apathy. The question is posed whether the voters are indifferent to bringing the Constitution into line with the "machine age" that has placed a new meaning on labor and social and economic relations and are willing to "rock along" under laws and customs designed to fit the "horse and buggy" day of the Reconstruction period that followed immediately on the Civil War, or whether the innate conservatism of a big part of the population is father to the thought to let well enough alone.

There is another factor in the situation, however. It is that the only change so far proposed has come from Henry L. Mencken and is viewed as embodying many of his prejudices. Many critics declare that his recommendations, if adopted, would make it virtually impossible for any friend of social reform to have anything to do with the conduct of the state government.

What Mencken Proposes

He would set up a "Mencken commonwealth," they hold, the chief emphasis being on reduction of the cost of government.

Mr. Mencken would set the age for voting at 25 years, instead of 21; would bar any clergyman or bankrupts from election to the Legislature; bar all state and federal jobholders from the ballot and, among other striking changes, replace the present Legislature with a unicameral one of 15 members, elected at large.

Many persons hold his proposal is ill-timed, since, under the terms of the present Constitution, it will be a full 13 years before the voters could be called upon officially to say if they wanted a new one.

The State's first Constitution was adopted on Nov. 10, 1776. Maryland's representatives at Philadelphia, acting in conjunction with those of the 12 other colonies, on July 3—not July 4, as so many history books say—had declared Maryland independent of Great Britain.

Immediately afterward the first Maryland General Assembly was convened and the first State Constitution was drawn up. It remained effective, with occasional amendments, for three quarters of a century.

The collapse of the Bank of the United States in 1937, with the consequent financial distress which engulfed the nation, was indirectly responsible for the adoption of Maryland's second Constitution.

A Move to Pay Its Debts

During the eight years of depression following 1937, the State tried vainly to meet its obligations, and in 1845 the citizens demanded a new Constitution with these two essential features—retrenchment of expenditures to bring the State back on a solvent basis so that its obligations could be paid and reapportionment of representation in the Assembly so that the growing city of Baltimore would be less under the domination of the rural counties.

For six years the agitation continued, and it was not lessened by the fact that Maryland was enabled, through the philanthropist George Peabody, to pay its obligations in full. In 1848, Governor Thomas joined the movement for a new Constitution; the Reform Party grew in numbers and power, and in 1851 the new Constitution was adopted.

It was unsatisfactory, but it was better than the old one. It lasted only 13 years, for in 1864 during the Civil War, at the instance of Unionists, a new constitutional convention was called and the Legislature forthwith proceeded to enact a new Constitution which had as its primary features the abolition of slavery, radical revisions in the structure of the state government, and the declaration that "paramount allegiance" was due by all to the Constitution of the United States and the Federal Government.

Many Persons Lost Citizenship

The latter provision virtually disenfranchised thousands of Southern sympathizers in the State and the thousands who had joined the Confederate forces.

Inevitably, when the war ended, the move was begun to restore the citizenship of those who had espoused the cause of the South. In 1867, another constitutional convention was called and a new Constitution was written. It was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people.

Aside from the re-enfranchisement provisions, the 1867 Constitution was not notably different from the one of 1864. But the men who made it were mindful of the bitter disputes of the past 16 years and the necessity of frequent revision of the Constitution. They decided, therefore, to make it possible for the people of the State, by peaceable means through provisions of the Constitution itself, to adopt a new Constitution at 20-year intervals if a new organic law was deemed necessary.

So in the 1867 Constitution—the instrument under which Maryland has lived for 70 years—this provision was included:

Provision for Revision

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the taking, at the general election to be held in the year 1887, and every 20 years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention for altering the Constitution; and if a majority of the voters at such election or elections shall vote for a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the assembling of such convention and for the election of delegates thereto . . . But any Constitution, or change, or amendment, of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters thereon."

In compliance with this provision, the election ballots of 1887 and 1907 gave opportunity for the State's voters to indicate if they believed a new Constitution was needed. Both times they said no.

The matter was to have come up again in 1927, but a newer election law had been enacted a short time before and there was no general election until 1930. In that year agitation was begun for a new Constitution. The old cry was made that Baltimore was unfairly represented in the Legislature; that the counties could far outvote the city, and that something ought to be done about it.

Voted, But Not Called

The citizens voted 106,539 for calling a convention to draw up a new Constitution to 93,582 against, the majority for the convention being 12,582.

The convention was never called, however. Politics was injected into the situation and the entire matter was quietly shelved.

It remained forgotten until Mr. Mencken's draft Constitution was published in The Sun here on April 12.

Thus the matter has been stirred up again. There is, at this time, no particular demand for a new constitution, although Baltimore politicians and an occasional business man at intervals protest that "the counties ain't doing right by Our Nell," Baltimore City. The counties, naturally, are inclined to let things be, and the city voters refuse to work themselves up over the unequal representation situation at Annapolis. The State as a whole appears disgusted with the Legislature and bored with the long, futile wrangling which has marked attempts to enact a satisfactory relief-revenue law. Most of the voters want the Legislature to pass a relief-revenue act and go home. Nobody is inclined to get worked up over a new Constitution. That is, nobody save Mr. Mencken.

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THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

Milk Strike Ends In Cumberland, Md.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 4 (AP)—Cumberland's 40,000 residents were assured of a normal milk supply again today with the end of a dairy workers' strike that had stopped regular deliveries for twenty four hours.

The 115 union employees of six dairies that furnish the city 3850 gallons of milk a day returned to work with an agreement they would receive more pay. They had struck early yesterday for higher wages.

Dairymen and employees reached a settlement at a conference lasting until well after midnight. They agreed on a $27.50 weekly minimum wage, an increase of $2.50 a week.

Regular deliveries had ceased when the union employees struck. Under a temporary "truce" adopted late yesterday before the strike was settled, deliveries were permitted to families with infants and to hospitals.

Milk Control Plan Voted By Assembly in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4 (AP)—Milk price fixing, extinct as a state function since April 1, was approved in a new guise today by New York's Assembly, which passed a bill to permit collective bargaining by producers and dealers in local areas.

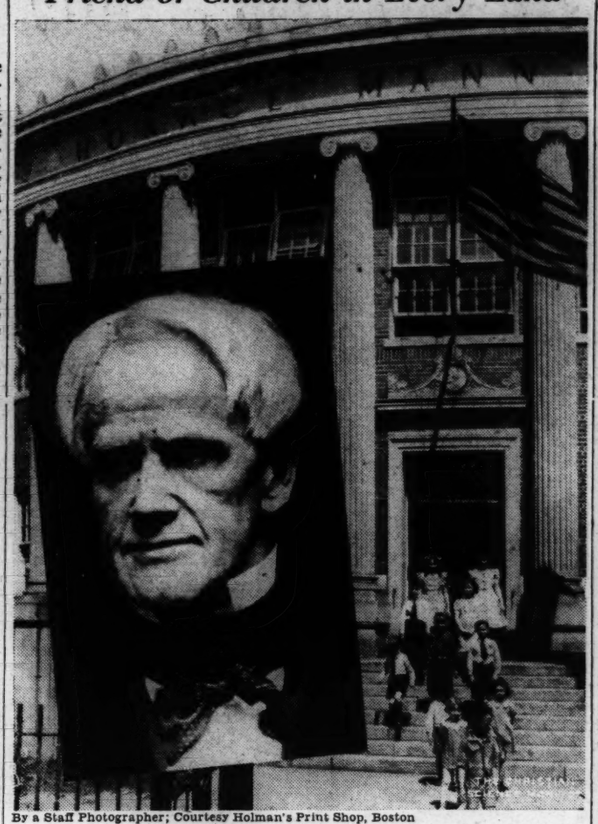
By a vote of 80 to 62, the Lower House passed the Rogers-Allen bill after intense and protracted debate that crossed party lines and kept the Assemblymen in session until well after midnight. The measure then went to the Senate, where leaders were striving to clear their calendar for early adjournment.

Balloon Lands on Farm To Escape Ocean Threat

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 4 (AP)—A free navy balloon carrying three naval men from the air station at Lakehurst made a forced landing in a wheat field five miles south of here yesterday to prevent being blown out to sea by a stiff westerly wind.

The 35,000 cubic foot balloon started on an overnight trial flight to upstate New York. Chief Petty Officer Fred Joseph Tobin said he pulled the ripcord when a south wind suddenly shifted to the west and began carrying the balloon rapidly out to sea. The other two aboard were Lieutenants R. S. Andrews and R. N. Antrim.

Friend of Children in Every Land



By a Staff Photographer; Courtesy Holman's Print Shop, Boston

Children Leaving Roxbury School

Near the Top of the Picture the Name of Horace Mann, Great Massachusetts Educator, May Be Seen Carved Into the Stone of the School Building. Inset Shows Mann, From a Hawes Daguerreotype

Tribute Paid to Horace Mann, 'Father of the Common School'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 4—With the celebration of Horace Mann Day through the United States, the American public school today paid honor to one of the greatest pieces of educational statesmanship the world has known. In 1837, the "Father of the Common School" by accepting his election to the newly formed Massachusetts Board of Education, quietly stepped into a work that in 11years laid foundations that changed the entire character of public education in the United States and influenced education in many parts of the world.

The "great American dream" of public education for all, was in a sorry state when the young lawyer and president of the Massachusetts Senate was persuaded to exchange an already starry political career for a humanitarian one that offered little for its inadequate salary but uphill work and a crying need. Laws had established the principle of public schools for all; but neither free public high schools nor higher education had captured active public support, and in 1830 only three states had established free elementary schools. School buildings and equipment were inadequate. Teaching was mediocre. It is stated that there were "females keeping school for a dollar a week"; and these "females' at that time had slight opportunity to learn more than the rudiments of the 3 R's. Lessons were largely a parrot-like reciting of memorized passages.

Corporal Punishment

Furthermore, it was a rule of fear. Corporal punishment for boys was the usual thing, and was often actually brutal. In Boston, in 1844, a survey of a representative school of 400 pupils showed an average of 65 whippings a day—many of them cruel floggings. As late as 1837, the year Mann took office, there was said to be an average of between 300 and 400 schools broken up annually through the incompetence of the teachers or the "insubordination of the scholars." And, to add to the burden shouldered by the newly-elected committeeman, public apathy was general.

This brilliant lawyer on the threshold of an entirely different career, was undaunted by the magnitude of his task. His friends, many of them, were disappointed that he should step down into so humble a position. The salary, too, was pitiably low—at first $1000 and later $1500 a year, from which he also had to wrest coverage for his office and traveling.

"Well, one thing is certain; if I live and have health, I will be revenged on them," he said. "I will do them more than $1500 worth of good."

He did. With all the fire of a humanitarian, he threw himself into a program of reorganization that brought about reforms eventually heard 'round the world. He traveled, lectured and wrote; he made annual reports that were educational documents of such value as to become famous throughout the nation and abroad. And he published at his own expense (and financial loss) an educational magazine of great influence called the "Common-School Journal."

When he resigned in 1848 to serve in Congress, he left a different educational picture. Three state normal schools had been established in Massachusetts, precursors of similar institutions throughout the United States; better teachers and teaching already were available; fear and floggings were being displaced by an attitude of friendliness with improved attendance as one of the results. Teachers were better paid, and the organization of classes into graded groups had begun. Longer school terms, better local administration, new courses of study, many new high schools, more adequate financial support and an aroused public sentiment were among achievements of this educator-statesman.

Mann was born on May 4, 1796, in Franklin, Mass. His boyhood was heavy with toil and meager of opportunity. He had no more than 10 weeks of schooling in any year up to the time he was 15. Later, however, a teacher who saw his promise, urged and helped him to prepare for college, and after six months of intensive study he entered the sophomore year at Brown University, from which he graduated at the top of his class in 1819. Admitted to the bar in 1823, he built a good practice on the principle of not taking any unjust cases. His political service began in 1827 when he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, with an election to the State Senate a few years later. He was serving as president of the Senate when he resigned to be secretary of the board of education.

Responded to Call

In 1848 he responded again to a great need. Urged by those backing the anti-slavery cause, he filled out the term in Congress left vacant by the passing of John Quincy Adams. With Daniel Webster against him, he ran for re-election in 1850 and won—no small achievement under the circumstances; but was defeated for Governor in 1852. His last years were given to the pioneer days of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, a new venture in education, and were carried through under financial odds that would have downed a lesser man.

Mann considered education as the right of all and essential to a democratic way of life. He saw in the use of fear, a use of poison. Self-government he urged as part of the school training at a time when teachers were accepted as natural dictators. He saw the inevitable co-relation between good schools and the safety of the Republic.

"If we do not prepare our children to become good citizens, if we do not develop their capacities, if we do not enrich their minds with knowledge, imbue their hearts with the love of truth and beauty and a reverence for all things sacred and holy, then our Republic must go down to destruction as others have gone before it," he said.

Today in many towns and cities throughout the United States one of the public school buildings bears his name. Educators say that from the work of those journeys up and down Massachusetts, the toil represented by those powerful state board reports, the yield of an untiring effort to serve his people and his world, the whole of education experienced a rebirth.

M. J. T.

45 Nominations In New Jersey Held in Doubt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 4 — The status of 45 nominations to state offices by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman was in doubt today, Senate Republicans having failed in their move for confirmation in a series of parliamentary maneuvers.

Partisanship characterized a secret session of the Senate last night, with eight of the Democrats eventually leaving the chamber to show their opposition to any confirmations.

Senator Charles E. Loizeaux, Republican floor leader, precipitated the climax of a legislative evening devoted to political maneuvering over the Cape May senatorial vacancy by moving confirmation of the entire block of appointments reported two weeks ago from the judiciary committee. Democrats objected that the names had not been read, but a vote was taken showing 10 Republicans favorable and nine Democrats, headed by Senator Edward P. Stout, party floor leader, opposed.

Vote to Reconsider

Senate President Frank Durand then ruled the nominations had been "lost" but a motion by Senator Elmer King, Morris Republican, to reconsider, saved hasty disposal of all 45 appointments. Democrats joined with Republicans to support the motion to reconsider with a vote of 18 to 0.

After three Republicans, Senator Loizeaux, Senator Arthur F. Foran of Hunterdon, and Senator King, had sought unsuccessfully to notify Governor Hoffman, who was absent from his office, a second vote to confirm was moved. By this time eight Democratic senators had absented themselves and the remaining declined to vote. The vote for confirmation was 9 to 0 and again question of definite defeat of the appointments was raised.

Adjournment was taken, with Republican leaders indicating they would seek a ruling by Attorney General David Wilentz on the status of the nominations before the Legislature reconvenes May 17.

Special Election

The Senate paved the way for a special election to fill the Cape May County vacancy caused by the resignation of William C. Hunt and the Assembly took the initiative in sponsoring and passing annual and supplemental appropriation bills.

The 10 Senate Republicans then voted down a resolution to give the Cape May seat to Jesse D. Ludlam, Democrat, and, over the opposition of the nine Democrats, adopted a resolution calling for the special election to be held in November in connection with the general election.

In the Assembly, the Democratic majority voted solidly for the money bills, while the Republicans united in opposition. The bills total $38,726,234 for the next fiscal year and the supplemental bill provides $331,757 additional for the current year's expenditures.

Half Rats in U. S. Found on Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The rats have gone to the country.

A census of rats made by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey discloses that a better food supply and more comfortable living quarters have been the Pied Pipers which have lured a large portion of the rat population from large cities to the country in recent years.

Improved sanitary conditions, modern rat-proof construction, fewer horses, improved food packages and fewer waste food products have made picking slim for town rats.

Despite control campaigns there are still some 123,000,000 rates in the United States—almost as many rats as persons. Twenty years ago there was one rat for every person in most large cities. Today there is only about half a rat per person. But in small towns the rat population is still equal to the human and on farms rats are far in the majority. About half of all the rats in the United States live on farms.

Both black and brown rats, the bureau says, originally came to this country from Europe on ships back in colonial days. The damage they do amounts to about $189,000,000 a year.

Peru Rejects Offer In Boundary Dispute

LIMA, Peru, May 4 (AP)—Peru has rejected an Ecuadorean proposal for settlement of their 100-year-old boundary dispute, the foreign office said today, because it would amount to cession of "enormous territories" to Ecuador. Peruvian and Ecuadorean negotiators began meetings in Washington, D. C., last September in an effort to agree on fixing the boundary.

N. Y. Chamber Opposes Plan For Reform of Federal Set-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Criticism of the recommendations by President Roosevelt's committee on administrative management for the reorganization of the Federal Government was voiced in a report by the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, placed before that body at its annual meeting here today.

While the committee, of which Richard W. Lawrence is chairman, expressed the thought that some of the recommendations were "fundamentally sound and desirable," it condemned "the more drastic proposals" by the President's committee as "tending to create the hazard of despotic rule and loss of economic and political freedom."

The report holds that the President's committee failed to make specific recommendations along lines directed by Congress; but instead, "devoted itself largely to expanding the power of the executive branch of the Government."

Commenting on the proposal to place various regulatory bodies, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Power Commission in the 12 major executive departments, the report declares that these bodies "are decidedly independent of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government and should be far removed from political pressure," and that "their independence will be lost under the proposed plan to absorb them into executive departments."

It holds that these commissions have been looked upon "as a means of protecting the rights and privileges of citizens and providing a check against arbitrary use of political power."

Censorship

"It seems obvious that if a Cabinet officer is in control, direct or indirect, over these bodies, they are likely to become political in character, and cease to become nonpartisan and independent. Control may be exercised by patronage, compensation, tenure of office, or other influence, direct or indirect. Should a political party also control the courts, the liberties of the individual citizen would be still further at the mercy of the executive department."

The report sees the recommendation of the President's committee for a central information bureau as "a menace to the freedom of the press" and "directly in line with the method followed for press censorship in certain European countries." Continuing, the report says.

"It is hard to see how our democracy and public welfare would be promoted by limiting news of government affairs to only those matters which the political chiefs wish to see published. In our forms of government, it has always been conceded that the citizens have a right to know what is going on in government affairs, except in rare situations involving national defense, or similar situations. It is well known that freedom of the people is soon lost in those countries which have stifled freedom of the press."

The chamber's executive committee goes on record in opposition to reorganizing the Civil Service Commission in any way "to make it subservient to politically selected officials," and also to making the Federal Reserve System a bureau of the Treasury. In further comment, the report notes:

Immigration

"It should be possible to consolidate the bulk of the 100 or more separate administrative departments, bureaus, corporations, etc., and eliminate overlapping and duplication, without such excessive concentration of power in the Executive Department."

Defeat of the Dies alien deportation bill was urged in another report, drawn by the Chamber's special committee on immigration and naturalization, of which John B. Trevor is chairman. It holds that the Dies bill would promote the practice of political influence and corruption. In its place, the committee favors the Reynolds-Starnes bills as "the closest approach to perfected immigration legislation" that has been made.

Harry F. Guggenheim, formerly United States Ambassador to Cuba, was the chief speaker at the meeting, which marked the 169th year of the Chamber, the oldest body of its kind in the United States. Mr. Guggenheim favored a strong policy against crime, holding that its suppression was "good business."

Withrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, was re-elected president of the chamber; J. Barstow Smull was re-elected senior vice-president, and Leonor F. Loree and Felix M. Warburg were re-elected vice-presidents, each for a four-year term.

G.O.P. Women Stump New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Republican women of New York State are "going to school" next week to be instructed in the mechanics of party organization and the chief issues before the people. Sessions will be held simultaneously in half a dozen cities and villages each day. The schools will be under the sponsorship of the New York State Republican Women, Inc., of which Mrs. Harold Remington of Watertown is chairman of programs and study service. The courses have been yearly events since 1920.

Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee and head of Republican Women, and Mrs. J. Laning Taylor, of Oswego, member of the Republican State Executive Committee, will speak on Monday, May 10, at a women's luncheon in Dunkirk, and later at a dinner meeting in Jamestown. The following day they will speak in Wellsville; on May 12, in Hornell; May 13, in Waverly, and May 14, in Binghamton.

Mrs. George A. Wyeth, formerly president of the Women's National Republican Club, and Miss Natalie F. Couch, journal clerk of the Assembly, will speak May 10 in Little Falls and on May 11 in Auburn. Mrs. Wyeth and Mrs. Remington will speak in Pulaski on May 12; in Watertown, on May 13; and at Beaver Falls, on May 14.

Miss Couch will go to Buffalo for two meetings on May 12, speaking with Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, Buffalo attorney, and to Cazenovia on May 13, returning to the New York metropolitan area on May 14 for meetings in Jamaica, Long Island, where Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, president of the Women's National Republican Club, also will speak.

Mrs. Newton R. Cass of Albany, member of the Republican State Executive Committee, will speak in Schenectady on May 10, with Miss Adelaide Stedman. Together they will go to Troy for an evening meeting; and on May 11, Miss Stedman will join Mrs. Ward Gorman, president of the Jeffersan County Women's Republican Club, of Ogdensburg, for an afternoon meeting, whence they will proceed on May 12 to Massena and thence on May 13 to Port Henry. Their tour will close with meetings at Fort Ticonderoga on May 14.

Mrs. Ernest Strong, chairman of the Nassau County Federation of Republican Women, and Miss Ruth Dexter, White Plains lawyer, will speak in Monticello on May 11; in Ellenville, on May 12; at Warwick, on May 13; and in Nyack, on May 14.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who headed the division of women speakers in the East for Governor Landon last fall, and Mrs. Arnold Sayer will speak in Riverdale on May 13; and in St. James, Long Island, on May 15.

Old-Age Pensions Eased in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4—Liberalization of the old-age pension law was passed today by the Assembly, the vote being 145 to 3.

The bill includes under the pension law all needy aged persons, regardless of financial status of near relatives. Under the existing law such aid is denied aged persons whose relatives are financially able to support them.

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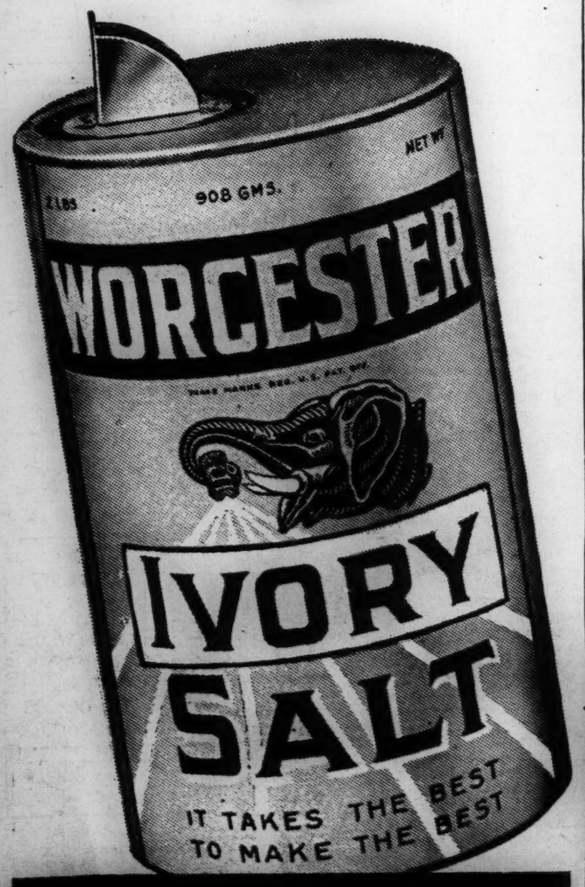
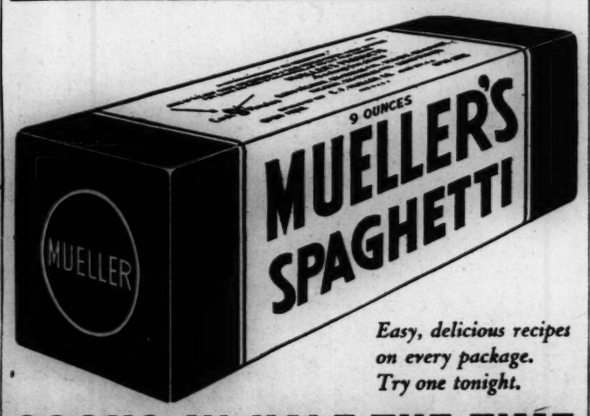


THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE



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Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Farmer	May 7	Plymouth	May 16	May 6, 8:00 pm	May 7, 12:00 noon
‡Amer. Importer	May 8	Liverpool	May 17	May 7, 8:00 pm	May 8, 8:00 am
¶Amer. Traveler	May 8	Havre	May 17	May 7, 8:00 pm	May 8, 11:00 am
§Rex	May 8	Gibraltar	May 14	May 7, 8:00 pm	May 8, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 3, 4:00 pm	May 5, 7:30 pm
‡Empress of Japan	Victoria	May 15	May 10, 4:00 pm	May 10, 8:00 pm
þPres. Wilson	San Francisco	May 15	May 10, 4:00 pm	May 10, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	May 11	May 6, 4:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

‡Great Britain and Northern Europe.
¶Rest of Europe, except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
§Italy and Mediterranean countries.
Letter mails.
þLetters and prints.

CHICKEN LOAF

Here's How to Make it

R & R Boned Chicken (6 oz. tin)
2 tablespoons butter—melt in
1 cup hot milk — Salt, pepper
1 egg — 1 cup bread crumbs
½ teaspoon sage, finely powdered

Mix all ingredients. Pour into buttered casserole. Bake in moderate oven, 40 minutes. Serves 4.

SERVE IT PLAIN
SERVE IT FANCY
SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Unlocking the Gate to Higher Education for Women

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Century Ago The Gate Was Pushed Ajar

And Today Mt. Holyoke Celebrates, Aided by Many Famous College Women

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the Academic Procession, including many distinguished women, makes its colorful way across the campus of Mount Holyoke College next Saturday as part of the ceremonies celebrating the Centenary, one cannot help looking back to pioneer days when women first knocked insistently at the gates of higher education. For although the "female seminary" founded by Mary Lyon was only one of many such dreams taking form in the early years of the last century, this school in the shadow of Mt. Holyoke and Mt. Tom more than others had an influence that opened these gates to girls who desired a college education.

If you remember your Amelia in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," you can visualize the girl of the "upper classes" back in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Fluttery, easily upset, having a tremendous preoccupation with dress and finery, spending her days in the lightest of tea-talk with little pecks at an embroidery frame. Fainting was a feminine fine art, and hysterics a favorite form of dramatics. To be sure, there were individuals whose fathers had them taught more than the barely enough reading to do familiar passages of their Bible, writing to endite laboriously written letters full of bad spelling, and the smattering of "sums"; but for the most part education was a closed book for them.

A More Serious Handicap

Their problem, too, was far greater than convention and a lack of opportunity. The girl of today who swings her golf clubs with her brothers, who earns her way through a graduate course in astronomy, and who coolly studies the various fields of opportunity to decide into what profession or business she would fit best, probably has slight notion of the towering handicap surmounted by her sisters of the 1830's. For the conviction was honestly held in those days that women were physically like a separate and inferior race, unable to bear any normal activity (the magnificent pioneer women of the Western Reserve were somehow an acknowledged exception, but nobody minded being inconsistent). Furthermore, and worse, it was thoroughly believed that the feminine mind was inherently weak, and therefore incapable of standing up under training or serious thinking.

It was not easy to overcome these strong convictions. In those days your own father and mother, everybody you held honorable and knowing, truly believed that "such things are not for your pretty head, my dear." What is more, your "stays" were too tight for health or comfort, and your clothes a hazard to any free moving about. All honor to the girls who closed their "little pink ears" to such things, who thought their own thoughts and watched for their chances to study. All honor, too, to the mothers who quietly determined that their daughters should have these chances.

You Can't Keep A Good Man Down

But happily there were giants in those days. Emma Willard and her dynamic work to awaken the New York Legislature to the necessity of State support of the training of teachers was at hand. Catherine Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe, would soon be heading up the Hartford Seminary and organizing in Connecticut a plan that sent trained women teachers into the Middle West and elsewhere. In Massachusetts, Zilpah Grant was getting ready to carry from Joseph Emerson's famous school at Byfield the torch that would flame into spiritual fire at Ipswich Academy in the helping hands of the younger Mary Lyon.

As I go back over the work of Mary Lyon I am somehow convinced that the biggest thing she did for the education of women was to bring women to life. And I mean that in both ways. They were living in an environment of lies about themselves; they were hothouse plants. Realities were kept from them, and they were not encouraged to think real thoughts. Mary Lyon sought to have them face life more honestly, she helped them to be more alive.

You have heard her story. A country girl who had to make her own way, every step. People befriended her, of course, for they saw her worth. But she earned, and she worked early and late, fairly eating up the learning offered her, and winning her dear, sunny way as she did so. At one time, just before a week-end, her teacher gave her a Latin grammar, thinking it might take up her mind for a space (she went through everything so hungrily that it was hard to give her enough to study); and she returned the first of the week with the whole thing mastered. But she paid for her "board and keep" with friends at another time by means of two coverlets which she had spun, woven and entirely made herself.

Raising Money for Her Mt. Holyoke Dream

I like to think of her traveling around in buggies and stages with the Rev. Roswell Hawkes, raising money for the land and a building for the Mt. Holyoke that was to be. Her vision had gone way beyond what others could see, but she was like a flame, and people saw the better by its light. It was "unladylike" to speak in public; but as ostensibly an "aid" to Mr. Hawkes she did so. It was "unladylike" to solicit funds. In fact, much of what Mary Lyon had to do was "unladylike." (For that matter, it was most unladylike to learn Latin and Greek, Euclid and Logic and to think other girls should have the chance to learn them.) And a house-to-house canvass, such as she did in Ipswich shocked some, although it is a tender note in the story, for women gave what they had—the money they were saving for a comfortable chair or a new dress or some other yearned-for treasure, emptying old teapots, the smallest gift (in amount, not in love) being six cents.

A Test Of a Girl's Sincerity

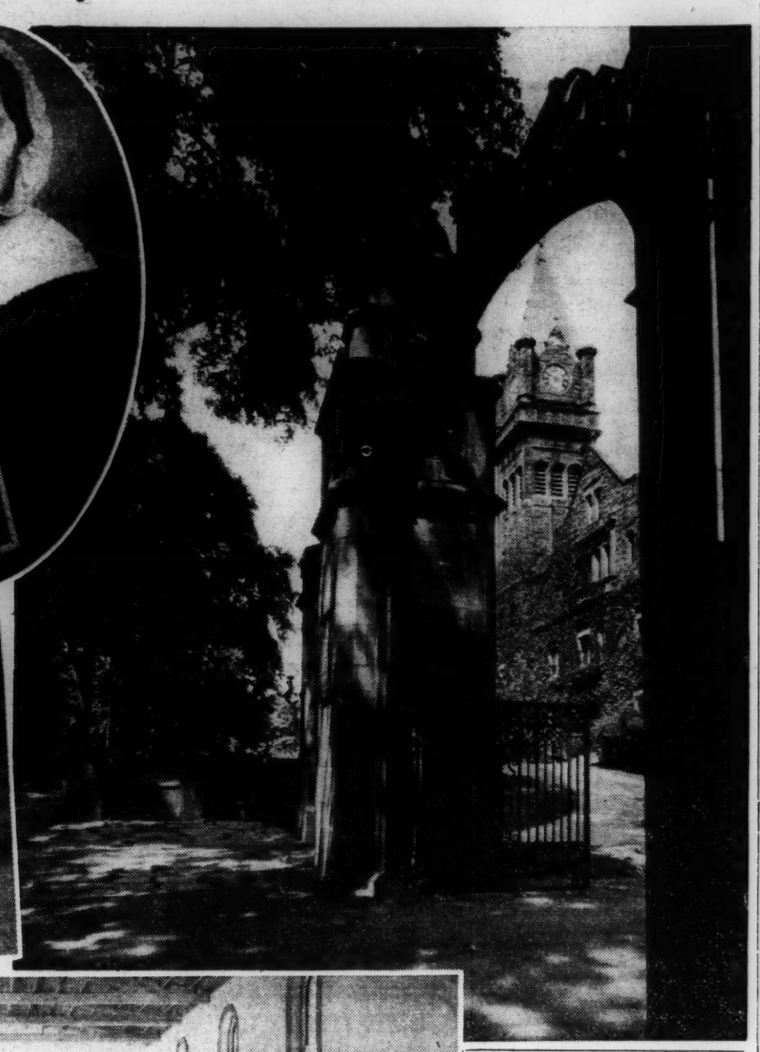
The new college that flowered in the Connecticut valley in 1837 was no place for girls who preferred to remain hothouse plants. Mary Lyon knew what it was to work. She counted honest work a test of sincerity. It was not alone to keep down expenses (people didn't want to spend much educating their daughters anyway) that she required domestic work as part of the tuition and board. The girls of that day who really meant to "come alive" were doubtless the better for learning what it was like to have these duties; and those who were not in earnest about gaining a higher education were, more often than not, eliminated by them.

The school was called a "female seminary" as were many of the less advanced academies for girls at that time; but an examination of the course of study shows that it compares favorably with that given at that time in the field of higher education for men. Mary Lyon, under whatever name she chose, had definitely launched an embryo college. Down in Macon, Ga., Wesleyan College (for women) had been chartered a few months before; but it is generally conceded that Mt. Holyoke, due to its location in college-conscious New England, and the wide interest stirred up concerning it, was the first real impetus toward a development of higher education for women on a sound and lasting basis.

Five Daughter Colleges—And More

This week at South Hadley, representatives from the five "daughter" colleges of Mt. Holyoke will take part in the centennial celebration. The story of each one is an inspiring chapter in the story of higher education for women. Western and Lake Erie colleges, both in Ohio; Mills out in California, a true pioneer of the Gold Rush days; Huguenot in South Africa; and International Institute for Girls in Spain, are Mt. Holyoke's official "daughters." But in a larger sense, Mt. Holyoke is also mother to my own and your own and countless other colleges for women.

For on that significant day in 1837 when the first students just arrived by stage coach were unpacking their portmanteaus in the upstairs of the new building, and trustees' wives were washing dishes in the kitchen, and women of the region roundabout were still hemming towels and finishing off counterpanes, with auburn-haired, sunny-hearted Mary Lyon giving aid to first one and then another in launching the new venture; the great Gate to Higher Education was unlocked to the girls who had long waited outside. It opened enough to let a few daring, eager ones slip through. These in turn opened it yet further. Then the oncomers increased in numbers—by tens, by hundreds, by thousands. Today the colleges can point not only to college-bred women on every hand, living normal, useful lives; but also to stars like Judge Florence Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of Mills College, and Mt. Holyoke's own retiring president, Mary E. Woolley, distinguished servant of world peace.



Upper Left—Mt. Holyoke Students of an Earlier Day Pause for a Photograph at the Foot of Prospect Hill. Center—Mary Lyon, Founder and Head of the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, and Pioneer in the Field of Higher Education for Women. Right—The Gates of a Modern Woman's College Are Symbolic. Long Were All College Gates Closed to Women, but Today After a Century Since the Founding of Mt. Holyoke, the Opening of Them Has Been Richly Justified. This Is the Field Memorial Gate, Beyond Which Is Seen Mary Lyon Hall. Lower Left—The College Girl of Mt. Holyoke Today Can Swing a Golf Club With the Best of Them but (Below) the Gymnasium Class of the Mt. Holyoke of 1876 With Its Wand and Dumbbell Drill Was a Real Innovation for Women and to Be Enjoyed With Determined Solemnity

'On a New England Campus'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With all the "special occasion" volumes concerning this and that college which have been flowing out from the publishers of recent years, it is a delight to come upon this particularly readable one by Frances Lester Warner. "On a New England Campus" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Cambridge, Mass. $2.50) is about Mount Holyoke, and published at this time, we surmise, because of the centennial, but one need not be a Mount Holyoke alumna to enjoy it.

Frances Warner is a delicious writer, with an aptitude for collecting and telling the intimate little things that endear a place and a people. The book gives you a fine general view of the college, its founding, its history, its aims, its achievements; but it also gives you the jolly feeling that you have been there, laughed and played and worked with various generations of girls, come to know a side of President Woolley and her faculty members that you could know only through actual campus experience.

I, who am not a Mount Holyoke graduate, burned the midnight oil because I reveled in the book. In it one relives one's own college days. Has a college anniversary volume ever before, I wonder, so captured the type of campus life that college annuals reflect—the college dogs, the faculty jokes, the traditions, the friendships and the unforgettable beauty—while yet capturing also the earnestness, the ideals and the worth of first-grade colleges everywhere? It would make good reading aloud, and one really should have someone to laugh with over the typical campus fun. It will start you saying about your own college days, "Do you remember . . .?" And if you are like me, it will make you think all of a sudden of professors you count dear—"I wonder what she is thinking about, now that she is retired. I must write and tell her how much she has always meant to me. . . ." Yes, I found "On a New England Campus" a precious volume.

M. J. T.

The Travel Viewpoint—'Fatal to Prejudice'

We are always glad to introduce one who is a "firm believer in travel" as an international friendship maker. Like the first speaker today probably many of you have learned by rich experience that travel, whether actual or of the armchair variety, gives one a better understanding of neighbor countries across the sea. While we know that many of you have been enjoying your fireside travels during these winter months, we hope that the approaching holidays presage a real trip for some of you. And the rest of us will be waiting for your report—about those little differences of customs and scenery that make travel in another country so fascinating, and more especially about those fundamental similarities in people's thinking that will make you feel at home wherever you go.—Chairman.

* * *

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Heretofore I have been a member very much present, but rather reticent in making my "Maiden Speech." Now, however, I think it is high time that I claim my right to more active membership and contribute something out of my own experience to our Round Table Meetings.

But before I go any further, I

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

should like to express gratitude for this unique way of bringing the young people—and, for that matter, the older people—of the world closer together. Despite linguistic and racial differences, they are finding that in reality they are one great family, and that as such they are dependent one upon the other. No matter what egotistic dictators may say to the contrary, the interests of one nation can never be separated from those of another, and the same applies to individuals. That "no man lives to himself alone" is almost axiomatic.

A great many times, I have spoken appreciatively to friends of the respective virtues and attractions of countries lying across the water, only to receive a rather impatient retort to the effect that they weren't interested in "foreign" countries and that they had no desire to travel outside of their own United States.

Such cramped nationalism as this is by no means exclusive to this country. But it is inevitably found wherever men have developed the habit of looking inward rather than outward. Inward, of course, we must look, but we must look out, also. Out upon a world that is so much more interesting and challenging because of its many terrestrial and racial divisions that it surely deserves more of a concerted effort on our part to understand and, yet, to help it. The whole is always greater than any of its parts, and if a part of that whole can call forth so much love and admiration, what should not the whole—the world, if you like—call forth?

I am a firm believer in travel. If not bodily travel, at least mental travel. And who can say which is the more enriching? It is a fact that some who indulge in fireside travel know and have "seen" as much as certain of those who persuade themselves that they have "done" it all. How much one actually "sees" depends entirely upon how much one discerns mentally. I recall a sentence or two of Mark Twain's which appear in his "Innocents Abroad": "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's life."

Personally, I have done more traveling in the mental sphere than in the physical. However, I have visited England once or twice and have brought home with me priceless memories. I am very interested in everything British and would like to know more about London, that city of cities—which, by the way, I have never seen—and the English universities, especially Oxford. I shall welcome communications from anywhere and everywhere. Europe—Are you there? (Miss) E. M. F.

* * *

Intends to Keep On Growing

Atkinson, Neb.

Dear Round Tablers:

The subject of "college or not" is of extreme interest to me. I am still within Round Table age. I married when just out of high school. Since then there have been times when I have regretted my lack of a college education.

First and foremost I am a wife and mother and I believe I make as intelligent a mate and parent as those persons of my acquaintance who have degrees.

Several years ago I entered a local school and enrolled for a commercial course which I finished. It has been a great help to me, because I learned to type correctly and my avocation is writing. Undoubtedly if I had been able to attend college I would have fitted myself to teach some specialized subject—though the study would have benefited and helped me later on in my present desire to write well.

"Helen" finds many at college do not have a studious attitude, or a desire to learn. She says each day's learning is purchased at a price. Aren't all the worthwhile things in life usually purchased at the price of effort of some sort? We so often value highest the thing we pay the highest price for.

I do not allow myself to feel cheated because I am not as well educated as I might wish. I try to keep well posted on world affairs, I intend to keep right on reading good books, and learning more of the world about me and the people who live in it.

Last summer, our chairman wrote that "Education is a state of mind" and I intend to keep remembering that statement. Circumstances do not prevent me from making good use of my leisure, of knowing interesting and stimulating people, and maturing in mind—and in depth of thought and insight.

This world is a mighty interesting place to be in!

(Mrs.) B. P.

* * *

Thank you, Mrs. P., for contributing to the discussion of a subject that is always on our docket—the worth of a college education. An enthusiasm for pursuing one's education counts far more than actual schooling. We, in the United States, are fortunate to have many free educational services, such as libraries, lectures, extension courses and educational radiocasts, which enable those who will to make very good use of their leisure. Won't some of you in other countries tell what similar provisions your state or local governments make for you?

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Holiday Exchanges of Pupils

Senior pupils of the higher schools in London apd Berlin are to have the opportunity to interchange with one another in July and August, under arrangements made by a committee of heads of London schools. Preference will be given to those of 16 years and upwards who have reached a fair standard in German. The German pupils will come to London from July 1 to 29, and the reciprocal visit to Germany will follow from July 29 to August 26.

For boys 10 days will be spent on visits to families in Berlin, and the rest of the time in a holiday center in the Thuringian Forest in company with the same number of German boys. Girls will spend a month in Berlin and its neighborhood in the family of one of the German girls visiting London. The total cost to the English boy or girl for the month's stay in Germany, inclusive of travel charges, will be £5 15s. in cases where a German guest is received, and £11 5s. in other cases.

Teachers will accompany the parties in the ratio of one to about 15 pupils. It is anticipated that about 100 boys and 100 girls will join the scheme, the honorary organizer of which is Mr. H. Raymond King, headmaster of the Wandsworth L. C. C. School, S. W. 18.

A similar exchange between London and Warsaw will be arranged if sufficient applications are received. The cost will be about £10 to boys who can take a Polish boy for the month of July. In return they are offered four weeks at a Polish holiday resort and a fortnight in Warsaw.—From The (London) Times Educational Supplement.

American Colleges In The Near East

A survey of the work carried on during the past seventy-five years by the six American colleges and universities in the Near East which are under the auspices of the Near East College Association, has just been published. The institutions in question,—The American College of Sofia, Athens College, Robert College and the American College for Girls in Istanbul, the American University of Beirut, and International College in Syria—have an enrollment of three thousand students from forty-six different countries. During the period covered by the survey some six thousand native students have been graduated from those institutions and large numbers have studied in their preparatory departments. Of the four hundred seventy-five teachers on their faculties there are one hundred sixteen Americans, the majority of the remaining being nationals of the Near East countries.

The fine record of the work that has been done by native graduates of the American colleges and of the responsible positions held in their own countries after graduation, in the fields of public service, education public health, engineering and economics, is convincing evidence of the value of the work done by American educational institutions in the Near East.—From News Bulletin of the International Institute of Education.

Indiana Radio Clinic

The first Indiana radio clinic was held at the Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, on Feb. 13. The purpose of the clinic was to bring together representatives of high schools, colleges, radio stations and others interested in educational radio broadcasts to consider mutual problems. Similar meetings might well be inaugurated in other localities and should not fail to foster a closer co-operation for the most effective use of the radio as an educational device.—From Education by Radio.

'Students Abroad'

"Students Abroad," a bulletin published twice a year by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, contains valuable information concerning student organizations and activities in the most important educational centers of the world. The last issue includes a section on Oriental students abroad, giving the number of such students in various countries, the organizations taking special interest in Oriental students, the fellowships available for them and similar information.—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Youth of the World Unite for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"In order to give effective expression to the desire for peace of the youth, the Council of the World Youth Congress Movement has decided to organize an international Youth Peace Day. Further, the youth of all countries will in the course of 1937 visit the International Exhibition at Paris, in connection with which an international camp and reunion will be organized.

"Youth of every land, by making 1937 a year of youth propaganda and action for the defense of peace, you will prove that the young generation, united, constitutes a vital factor in the maintenance of the peace of mankind."

This is an extract from an appeal which was adopted by the World Youth Congress Council when it met on Dec. 30, 1936.

Since the World Youth Congress ended in September, a great deal of follow-up work has been done, and in many countries national liaison committees have already been set up, because, as the young people who attended the congress realized, to talk about peace is not enough, they must work for it!

The function of these national committees is to group all national organizations of youth—religious, social, cultural, political, student, agricultural, peace, and educational; and to group together all the local youth peace councils formed in the various towns and villages in each country.

The local councils are being set up to co-ordinate the activities for peace of local church groups, and local political youth organizations, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., together with athletic and social clubs, debating and dramatic societies, etc.

Once formed these national and local liaison bodies can do far more than isolated organizations to make the voice of youth heard, and show the governments of the world that youth stands for peace. Already a great many public meetings and demonstrations of various kinds have been held as a result of the work of these committees.

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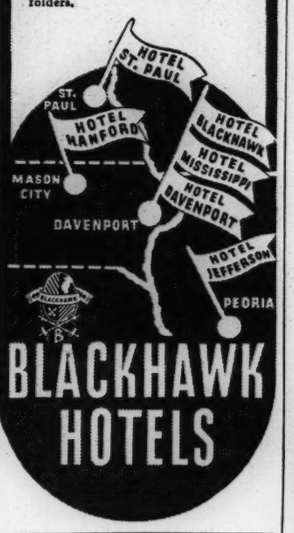

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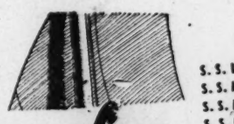
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Caribbean Spectrum

(I)

BLUES, greens, and whites are the basic colors of tropical beauty. They became apparent from the moment the big clipper ship of the air raced across the water at Dinner Key, its four motors thunderous in muted harmony, and lifted for flight toward the new day's sun, then illumining the beige buildings of Miami and Miami Beach.

Steel blue sky brightened as the plane climbed through veils of cloud to eleven thousand feet. There the sense of its two-hundred-mile speed was lost in the magnitude of wide seascape below and arching sky above. A lone lighthouse signaled the existence of human activity, and then was lost to view.

Far off, on the horizon, the Atlantic seems normally blue, cobalt blue; but two miles below this soaring plane is an extraordinary green stripe, flecked with white. That marks the Bahama shelf, sharp coral reefs. In the west, where the flat Florida coast has dropped out of sight, the water is a misty violet.

(II)

ONLY THE VARIEGATED shades of sea and sky relieve the view for an hour or more; no sails, no stacks. Then swamp land appears below, a few fishing boats, a small building or two, and the plane lands at Nuevitas, Cuba. It might be Spain, if one lightning shrug and a flash of the eye mean anything. A policeman, talking with a friend near the landing float, uses a shrug so quick it almost eludes the eye. That, and the Spanish tongue, new odors, red roofs, and green fields—it is almost Spain.

The high sky is powder blue as flight is resumed, and the eastern point of Cuba sprawls in an emerald sea, like a tinted navigation chart. The shadow of the plane, cast by the noonday sun, skims across that chart, and presently wheels over a flat, sunbaked town, to land in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. This, now, might be Africa! Thatched and patched shacks find shelter beneath palms. Black women carry burdens upon their heads. Barefoot men drag sugar cane from a wharf to an inshore grinding mill. Yet, French is the language, and a German pocket battleship is at anchor near by.

There is something grim about this Haitian scene, as viewed from the air. The coastal plain is narrow, barren, and desert-like. Clouds hang darkly to the summits of mountain tops, which themselves are ominous and frowning. By contrast, the other end of the large island of Hispaniola presents a pleasant picture. At San Pedro de Macoris, landing place for the Dominican Republic, there is a languorous tropical feeling. A wide coastal plain beyond is lush with growing cane, sunny and well cultivated. Even the clouds conspire for beauty, as they roll high and white, and the mountains have retreated far to the north.

(III)

EQUALLY SMILING is Puerto Rico. Cloud shadows are violet blots on the green baize of sugar cane fields, soft in late afternoon sunshine. Jade water, red-roofed villages, white roads, the ancient gray fortress at San Juan, and then the plane sweeps to a landing in the blue and sheltered harbor.

In the evening, beside a flagged terrace, the surf rolls over brown rocks, and the sun vanishes for the day amid a stage electrician's dream. Viewed through an arbor, the sky turns to violet to purple to indigo, with complementary colors ranging from cream to orange to maroon. Then the moon obligingly illumines an ultramarine sea and puts high lights on a foaming surf, while stars burn whitely overhead.

A sunrise gun brings in the morning. Odors as fresh and earthy as those in a French forest rise with the dew. Presently the plane is up again over the blue sea, now punctuated by the rounded green tops of a submerged mountain range. There is activity, too: a few sails, a smart cruise liner trailing a long wake, and a score of United States army seaplanes, resting like dragonflies on the surface of Culebra's thumb-shaped harbor.

(IV)

WATER SPLASHES HARD against the plane's ports as it lands at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and surges against the glass as the ship taxies toward the landing float. Snug at the base and up the slopes of four hills, this has been a haven for seafaring men for four centuries, one of the best harbors in the West Indies; and here the world yet meets.

Warehouses with massive walls extend three or four hundred feet back from the main street to the harbor. These entrepots were crowded in the bad old days when the Virgin Islands were a center for the slave trade. In archways are set double wooden doors and a few small shop windows. The doors, painted green and red and blue, are thrown back during the business day, and behind them amid a strange clutter that passes for store arrangement, are articles from all the world—if you can find them!

Here is a colorful land, with a softness and charm of its own. Vines and bushes are laden with flowers, red, yellow, purple. Up on a hilltop, with the Caribbean on one side and the Atlantic on the other, coco palms and a yellow beach to the east and Charlotte Amalie to the west, one feels akin to Columbus, who landed near here in 1493, and to Sir Francis Drake, who later sailed through the adjacent channel bearing his name. It is in sight here, and in the evening the water is pure green and turquoise, with purple shadows near the shore. Over on St. John, the view toward Caneel Bay is like that from the Isle of Capri, toward Naples.

(V)

THE SOFT PATTER of a burro's unshod feet has set the note for the day. A small boy is riding him to market in the early morning, soap-box panniers filled with produce from a home garden. The air is soft, too, and the breeze caressing. Native voices are melodious and pleasant, whether in song or speech. They delight to "keep a party," as they put it, and then even their so-called "scratchy band" and their dancing is in harmony with the general quiet of the island.

Dusk descends quickly below the twentieth parallel of latitude, but it brings kaleidoscopic changes in sky and water. A beacon for ships suddenly flashes at the harbor entrance—and night has come! The notes of taps, when they drift from the Marine barracks, find most persons in bed. A fitting climax is put on the day by some native, strumming a guitar as he walks homeward at midnight, strumming so softly as scarcely to be heard.

Yet the temptation is to be up all night, lest one miss some of the precious beauty. One rests beside an unshuttered window to see the moon ride high over the island, flooding steeply-piled clouds with its light, touching weathered buildings and murmuring palms. The sky is spangled with stars. White stars, blue sky, green palms—the tropics!

R. W. D.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS: *From a Painting by Charles S. Chapman, N. A.*

My Schoolboy Brother

THERE was nothing unusual in our companionship. Thousands of brothers and sisters like us might be found in every land. It was only to us that our happiness seemed a thing apart—the happiness of brothers and sisters growing up together. The older brother was said, by our elders, to be the beauty of the family, flaxen-haired and of a wide cerulean gaze which never looked more disarmingly innocent than when we were embroiled in some peccadillo.

* * *

THIS BLUE-EYED INNOCENCE exempted him from all blame until the time arrived when, in nursery language, he was emphatically described as "a limb." My sister and I were then seen to be rather good little girls who would never have got into mischief but for him. But, when we escaped the rigid restraint of those nursery days what imaginary joys delighted us! We were shipwrecked sailors in an upturned table with gingerbread biscuits for sustenance. We lived in a hollow tree and wrote poetry—but we were shy about our poetry, and hid the incriminating copy-books. We read voraciously, each disclosing to the other the treasure he had found. We were refugees in the loft, hiding behind trusses of hay, a Cavalier's horse stabled below, until a stalwart Roundhead found it and galloped off. To us the frozen pond was a mere, the wide fields stretched to the world's furthest horizon, the garden wall a castle embattlement. We waded in every brook. We were gipsies in a grassy ditch. The height of no tree defied us. The rocks on the seashore were our delight, and, after we had read Charles Kingsley's *Water Babies*, we became earnest searchers in every pool left by the out-going tide.

* * *

OUR CLOSE FRIENDSHIP was interrupted by the necessity of going to school, but there were holidays of compensating happiness. I remember a summer at Fontainebleau, another in North Wales, others in Switzerland and Italy. The time arrived when my elder brother became all arms and legs, was shy, awkward, ugly, overgrown—a time when perhaps I loved him better than ever, for he seemed to need my almost motherly care. Among his friends he was known as fearless, and good at games. In the drawing-room how uncouth!

Like a puppy that gets into everyone's way, tries to slink into corners, and be unseen. And he seemed to be involved in a long series of escapades, the result—so great-aunts said—not so much of innate wickedness as of mere thoughtlessness.

Our hairbreadth escapes were mostly imaginary, but he achieved at least one real adventure when he was eleven years old. In order to join his mother and sisters in France, he was to meet his father in a large London station, so that they could make the journey together. Not seeing the familiar face, the young man, having sufficient money, went off by himself and arrived in a jubilant mood, safe and sound, at the Paris hotel. Not so jubilant, my father searched frantically through the big terminus. A kindly old porter gave him a valuable clue, describing him as a fair-haired young man who had given him, magnificently, three times the usual tip.

"That's my boy!" said my father with decision.

* * *

ANOTHER ADVENTURE, EQUALLY trifling, but to us of great moment, comes to mind. We sat, young and happy at a marble-topped table in an Italian confectioner's, eating ice-cream and little cakes. But, when the moment came to pay the bill, we found we had not enough liras between us to discharge our debt. The discovery sent us into helpless giggles and dismay, mingled with regrets on my part, for that same morning my father had presented me with a crisp twenty-lira note that I had left behind. What should we do? I had dismal visions of waiting at our little table for years, the problem assuming ever greater proportions. At last my brother faced the proprietor with an explanation in Italian that must have been almost unintelligible. Whether he returned with the remaining money that we owed, or whether we were forgiven our small debt, I do not now remember. I only know that we gleefully escaped to our villa on the hill from what had seemed an interminable detention at a little marble-topped table.

Those light-hearted days appear to merge abruptly into the state of being grown up, though none of us ever felt that we were. With surprising suddenness our schoolboy brother blossomed into a fair and beautiful youth with a fastidious taste in ties and socks, though still liking his sisters' company, and with something still of the puppy in his enjoyment of a frolic.

* * *

THE OTHER BROTHER was of an entirely different type. From his babyhood he wanted to know why "the wheels went wound," and machinery held him enthralled. Coming when we others were almost grown-up, he was much the baby, and was destined to travel with us to many lands. As a child he played with French, German, Italian children, and chattered in several different tongues. He grew up, a sweet, generous, frank nature, always ready to give of his largesse, glad to meet mankind, ready to love everyone. The cruel tentacles of the Great War caught him in the bright promise of his early youth. With gallant spirit he went to France, confident, as so many young men were, that this was a war to end war. "But I don't hate them," he told his mother. "I don't hate anyone, or want to fight anyone. Why should I?"

M. A. B.

True Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOO often mortals are apt to connect the thought of economy with a sense of limitation, and thus in many ways misapply it; as for instance, in the all too common using of less than is actually necessary for legitimate needs, even though there is at hand enough for the present demand. This surely comes from erroneously thinking that supply is material, finite, and therefore liable at any time to come to an end.

Through the study of Christian Science, however, individuals are enabled to rise above this restricted sense of things into the correct understanding of supply as essentially spiritual, and of true economy as based on spiritual abundance.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 203, Mary Baker Eddy says, "All that is worth reckoning is what we do, and the best of everything is not too good, but is economy and riches." In this inspired statement the words "economy" and "riches" are coupled together; and in studying Christian Science we find that true riches are spiritual ideas, eternally proceeding from our heavenly Father, divine Mind. And in gratefully receiving and properly utilizing these ideas, we are practicing true economy. In so doing, there develops in our consciousness a grander and broader understanding of the fact that all that God provides is present here and now to be utilized and enjoyed.

The practice of economy in daily experience may thus be lifted above any sense of limitation into the grandeur of the spiritual understanding, and consequent utilization in human experience, of the richness of God's love for all His creation.

In the Scriptures economy is clearly presented and illustrated. For instance, in feeding the five thousand in the desert place where they had followed him, Christ Jesus exemplified the grace and wisdom of economy, for we read (John 6:12), "When they were filled, he said unto his disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." The Master's spiritual understanding of the inexhaustible source of all good was too great and complete for him to fear that sufficient supply would not be at hand when next needed. On the contrary, he was, without either stint or wastefulness, using with appreciation and wisdom that which Love had bountifully provided.

Christ Jesus once said, "Freely ye have received, freely give;" and on page 79 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy we find this strengthening and confirmatory statement: "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." Then economy, rightly practiced, does not include the error of hoarding or that of thoughtless extravagance, both of which express the limitations of mortal mind. True economy signifies the accepting and assimilating of spiritual ideas ever flowing from God to man, and the expressing of them in healing and helpfulness to all. These ideas are free. There can be no hoarding or wasting of them, for they are active and substantial, blessing all impartially. They are ever present and ever appearing to the spiritually receptive thought.

As the ideas of Love unfold in our consciousness and we utilize them, they are externalized in our experience. Thus does right thinking reveal and make possible the correct use of that which is ever at hand to meet the human need. Present supply for all needs is revealed to our consciousness through spiritual intuition and understanding. Let us be willing and ready to use these spiritual ideas, to share fearlessly and gratefully what we have, knowing that supply is spiritual and eternal. Let us learn that man is fully satisfied with what God gives.

Food, clothing, shelter, transportation, all the necessaries of human experience, are primariiy mental concepts. They represent spiritual ideas made visible and practicable to human comprehension. All spiritual good is present here and now, for all reality is in and of God. As we daily realize these spiritual facts, depend upon them, express them with joy and appreciation, we shall be found manifesting abundance, satisfaction, and prosperity.

Students of Christian Science have ever before them Mrs. Eddy's counsel, written in the Church Manual (Art. XXIV. Sect. 5), "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." As we steadfastly and obediently strive to conform our thoughts and actions to this tender admonition, we shall be blessed and enriched beyond measure, and shall eventually find our perfect and complete selfhood, even spiritual man, embraced in the infinitude of divine Being.

La véritable Économie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ASSOCIER l'economie avec les limitations, et par conséquent lui donner à tort un sens défavorable, voilà ce que les mortels sont trop souvent enclins à faire; ils se serviront par exemple du terme "économie" pour désigner la tendance suivante, malheureusement trop commune: employer moins que le nécessaire, bien qu'on ait à sa disposition tout ce qu'il faut pour subvenir aux besoins du moment." Ceci vient à coup sûr d'un faux penser selon lequel les ressources seraient matérielles, limitées, donc en tout temps sujettes à prendre fin.

Pourtant, grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, les hommes peuvent s'élever plus haut que ce sens restreint des choses; ils peuvent arriver à comprendre que les ressources sont essentiellement spirituelles et que la véritable économie repose sur l'abondance spirituelle.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, à la page 203, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Tout ce qui mérite d'être compté, c'est ce que nous faisons; dans n'importe quel domaine, les choses les meilleures ne sont pas trop bonnes, mais représentent l'économie et la richesse." Ce passage inspiré rapproche les termes "économie" et "richesse"; or l'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous fait voir que les vraies richesses sont des idées spirituelles qui proviennent éternellement de notre Père céleste, l'Entendement divin. Si nous recevons ces idées avec reconnaissance et que nous les utilisions au mieux, nous pratiquons l'économie véritable. Alors se développe dans notre conscience une compréhension plus noble et plus vaste du fait suivant: tout ce que Dieu procure est présent ici même, nous pouvons l'utiliser et en jouir à l'heure actuelle.

Ainsi la pratique journalière de l'économie peut s'élever au-dessus des limitations pour parvenir à la grandeur de la compréhension spirituelle; et ceci permet d'utiliser sur le plan humain les richesses de l'amour dont Dieu fait preuve envers toute Sa création.

Les Écritures présentent et illustrent clairement l'économie. Par exemple, lorsqu'il nourrit cinq mille hommes dans le désert où ils l'avaient suivi, le Christ Jésus montra la grâce et la sagesse de l'économie, car la Bible nous dit (Jean 6:12): "Lorsqu'ils furent rassasiés, il dit à ses disciples: Ramassez les morceaux qui restent, afin que rien ne se perde." Le Maitre connaissait la source inépuisable de tous les biens; sa compréhension spirituelle était trop grande, trop complète pour qu'il pût craindre de ne pas avoir toujours à sa disposition les ressources nécessaires. Mais sans mesquinerie ni gaspillage, il employait avec reconnaissance et sagesse ce que l'Amour avait abondamment préparé.

En une certaine occasion, le Christ Jésus dit: "Vous avez reçu gratuitement, donnez gratuitement;" et à la page 79 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, nous trouvons ce passage encourageant qui confirme les paroles du Maitre: "Donner ne nous appauvrit pas dans le service de notre Créateur, et ne pas donner ne nous enrichit pas." Ainsi l'économie bien entendue ne comporte ni thésaurisation ni prodigalité—deux erreurs exprimant les limitations de l'entendement mortel. La véritable économie implique qu'on accepte et s'assimile les idées spirituelles passant toujours de Dieu à l'homme—qu'on les exprime par la guérison et le désir pratique d'aider autrui. Ces idées sont librement accessibles. Nul ne peut les accaparer ou les gaspiller, car elles sont actives, substantielles, et font impartialement du bien à tous. Elles sont toujours présentes et ne cessent d'apparaitre à la pensée spirituellement réceptive.

Quand notre conscience reçoit les idées de l'Amour et que nous les utilisons, elles s'extériorisent dans notre vie journalière. Ainsi le penser juste révèle et rend possible l'usage correct de ce qui est toujours là pour subvenir aux besoins de l'humanité. Par l'intuition spirituelle et la compréhension, les ressources suffisant à tous les besoins de l'heure présente se révèlent à notre conscience. Soyons prêts à faire usage de ces idées spirituelles; partageons avec reconnaissance et sans crainte ce que nous avons, sachant que les ressources sont éternelles et spirituelles. Apprenons que l'homme est pleinement satisfait de ce que Dieu lui donne.

La nourriture, le vêtement, la demeure, les moyens de transport, tout ce qui est nécessaire sur le plan humain, sont avant tout des concepts mentaux. Ils représentent des idées spirituelles rendues visibles et praticables à la compréhension humaine. Le bien spirituel est toujours présent ici même et dès maintenant, car toute réalité existe en Dieu et vient de Dieu. Si nous réalisons chaque jour ces faits spirituels; si nous comptons sur eux et que nous les exprimions avec une joie sincère—nous manifesterons l'abondance, la satisfaction, la prospérité.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens ont toujours devant les yeux le conseil que Mrs. Eddy leur donne dans le *Manuel de l'Église* (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5): "Dieu prescrit que tous les actes des membres de L'Église Mère, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, soient caractérisés par la sagesse, l'économie et l'amour fraternel." Dans un esprit d'obéissance et de fermeté, cherchons à conformer nos pensées et nos actes à cette exhortation pleine de tendresse; alors nos bénédictions et nos vraies richesses seront incommensurables, et nous finirons par trouver notre moi parfait et complet—l'homme spirituel, inclus dans l'infinitude de l'Être divin.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Palms in the Rain

STRETCHING their fronds like hands unto the rain,
Catching the torrent as it drips and pours,
These leafy reservoirs, the palms, obtain
Their meager portion which the rain restores.

DONALD PAGE

Spring Still Lay Behind

ONE perfect May morning shortly before Whitsuntide 1923 I set off alone from the little village of St. Anton am Arlberg for my last ski expedition of that season.

I was heavily laden. My rucksack bulged with five days' food and climbing equipment, including a volume of "Pickwick Papers" to wile away dull hours at the Darmstädter hut, which I intended to make my centre. In addition, ski had to be carried, for the snow-line had crept two thousand feet out of the valley.

I crossed the boisterous torrent of the Rosanna, and strolled up the dew-spangled pastures. Below, the smoke from the clustered châlets rose lazily in the golden air; around, the goats released from winter imprisonment were frisking joyfully in their new-found freedom, a thousand little bells ringing merrily. Shy gentians peeped forth from the moist turf to kiss the sun. Yet there was a hint of frost in the shadows, and the peaks rose white in the deep blue sky. Everywhere water ran; noble torrents in the valleys; dashing streams down the hillsides; and an infinity of newborn brooks sparkling in the sun. The air was fragrant with damp earth and mosses; a morning fit for immortals. . . .

The way to the Darmstädter hut lies up the Madaun Thal, a valley reminiscent of a Highland glen. The stream there is not a sorry thing full of glacier mud, but crystal clear and pure in its flashing surges and quiet rock-hemmed pools.

I halted for lunch a little below the snow-line and lazed in the sun. Spring lay behind; the lower pastures had yielded their load to the sun and were now dotted with sheep and goats. Around was "No Man's Land" littered with the dirty débris of the avalanche barrage. Beyond, where the high peaks were smothered in snow, winter held despotic sway.

Later in the afternoon as I pushed on up the valley snow mists gathered, and I reached the hut in company with a desultory snowstorm. I found it shuttered and forlorn save for mice, which scurried before me as I walked through the gastzimmer to the kitchen. Hill mice are more friendly, or is it more curious, than valley mice, and I was conscious of undergoing a critical inspection from many pairs of sharp eyes. Apparently reassured, their owners stole out to gather what they might.

Snow showers ushered the day out, but ere night had completely fallen the mists parted disclosing a cirque of peaks clear cut in a cold green sky

Supper in the small cosy kitchen was a jolly affair. There was plenty of fuel, and a cheery fire bid defiance to the cold without. If I remained still for a moment the mice crept out, and gathered expectantly around for crumbs. Without them the hut would have been almost lonely.—F. S. SMYTHE, in "Climbs and Ski Runs." (Edinburgh and London: Blackwood.)

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

French Composers in Volte-Face

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

For some time there has been a certain confusion in the advance-guard. After having long given themselves up to experiment, always more or less aggressive, the musicians who had promised us a new style have begun to doubt the infallibility of their methods. Indeed, not only are they now aware that for the last 10 years they have produced no important or vital work, but the gap they have made between the public and music has begun to alarm them.

The increasing apathy of the public toward these sterile pursuits is indisputable. Whenever a novelty is announced at our symphony concerts the hall is empty. Though composers should not bow to the laziness of the crowd, neither should they sever all contact with their listeners.

One finds, therefore, amongst those of our musicians who are least disposed to make concessions, a certain uneasiness, recently manifested in the production of an operetta by Albert Roussel at the Opéra-Comique and of a "veristic" opera by Honegger and Ibert at the Opéra de Monte Carlo.

Since the Opéra-Comique changed its management and policy there has been an effort to keep the repertory in line with the character of the title of the house.

It would, naturally, be hard to deprive this house of the final scenes of Mimi, Carmen, Manon, Lakmé, La Tosca, Madame Butterfly and of all the other heroines who sigh their last so harmoniously. In the choice of new works, however, there is, apparently, to be a decided preference for subjects less harrowing. But the suddenness of the change has slightly disconcerted the habitués of our second opera house.

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Under the title of "Le Testament de Tante Caroline" (The Will of Aunt Caroline) a huge joke has been staged, with music by Albert Roussel. The composer of "Padmâvati" is one of the most austere of present-day composers. He has no tendency toward humor or even pleasantry. His rather clumsy style, which hampers a writing that is not entirely free of harmonic elegance, is quite unsuitable to such a divertimento. Nor does his new score contain any trace of a sense of comedy. When separated from its text it loses its meaning. Nevertheless, Roussel had followed the words of the librettist so conscientiously that at the performance his music gained something of the droll effects of the libretto.

The book was weakened by being over-developed. It is a broad farce which ought to have been reduced to a single act. The story of two provincials simulating vulgarity in order to obtain some material profit might have been treated with a lighter hand and with less insistence. The first act with its unbridled gaiety and caricatures of characters scandalized some and enchanted others. Fortunately, neither the second nor the third act was up to the same level of imagination.

The effort was none the less curious and significant. The introduction into he Opéra-Comique of actors accustomed to playing fantastic roles was a rude shock to some of the traditions of the house. It is a striking indication. One only regrets that for this experience so distinguished a musician should have been chosen. Albert Roussel is temperamentally incapable of playing the part with the necessary virtuosity.

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A few days later an opera was produced at the Monte Carlo Opéra, written by Honegger in collaboration with Jacques Ibert on Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon." The announcement of this partnership caused great surprise in musical circles. The composer of "Pacific 231" and the author of the "Escales" have, indeed, little in common. But the solution they adopted, which consisted in abandoning all that they had loved and loving that which they had abandoned, permitted them to collaborate under a formula which, until then, had been completely foreign to both of them.

Intent on reconciling the big public with the operatic stage, Honegger and Ibert decided that their duty was to draw nearer to the models left by such masters as Massenet and Puccini. They have, therefore, written an extremely melodic score which is easily understood and of a crystalline clarity. Not a single audacious harmony, no aggressive dissonances, no frightening inventions. The patriotic subject was treated by them exactly as it might have been by some veristic Franco-Italian of the year 1900. Nothing is stranger than this voluntary volte-face. The two composers were immediately rewarded by a great success. It is obvious that this opera will please the great public wherever it is given.

From a purely musico-philosophical point of view no one would complain of this reconciliation between these composers and the masses. But one might accuse the two musicians of a lack of logic; for it was surely unnecessary to estrange, for so long, audience of good will, and then, with the greatest complacency, to call a sudden retreat. And at what moment, one asks oneself, were these so-called reformers really sincere? For their score of "L'Aiglon" is a formal denial of all their old ideals.

"L'Aiglon" was produced with the greatest care. Rostand's theatrical skill and the sure-fire effect of his patriotic tirades are well known. Fanny Heldy revived the part created by Sarah Bernhardt. Her performance revealed great talent and taste. She wore the uniform with consummate elegance and ease and showed intelligence and tact in her portrayal of the character. Vanni-Marcoux displayed all his skill in his conception of the heroic old soldier, while M. Endrèze was an impassive and cruel Metternich. One can prophesy a dazzling success for the opera, not only in France but abroad.

WILLIAM REES

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Sir Walford Davies, Master of the King's Music, says: It is a pleasure to testify to the outstanding ability of Mr Rees both as an orchestral and choral conductor.

Dr. Felix Weingartner says: I can heartily recommend Mr. Rees

R. Stephen Williams, writing in the Daily Express: One of England's finest conductors.

Volksblatt, Basle: Mr. Rees displayed in his interpretation of the Brahms Symphony a deep sensitiveness which held the audience under the spell of his baton He must be counted amongst the most endowed conductors.

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Coronation Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The Royal Philharmonic Society's season ended royally with a Coronation Concert, attended by the Duke and Duchess of Kent, that included the first performance of a "Flourish for a Coronation" by Vaughan Williams. With this work our trumpeters, trombonists, tuba players and drummers began a period of a month or so in which, for them, there are very few bars' rest. When the Coronation is over they will feel a certain strangeness in returning to their accustomed orchestral leisures.

Queen's Hall was not nearly big enough for this rousing "Flourish," the words of which are taken from the Bible, Chaucer, an old song and "God Save the King." A big cathedral square with bells pealing aloft, beflagged houses gay with sunshine, cheering crowds, the accompanying clatter of horses' hoofs and noise of wheels, the punctuating salvos of distant guns—such would be a fit setting for music planned on a Berliozian scale of sound. Confined within four walls, it was a trifle overpowering. Hats left in the cloakroom could not be thrown in the air, and the composer overlooked an opportunity for the audience to join the choir, say in singing the national anthem at the end. If not Vaughan Williams at his very best, it is all tremendously hearty, pentatonic and English Perhaps the best criticism or appreciation was an overheard remark: "And a good time was had by all." Certainly that is true of those who took part, particularly the conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham.

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Vaughan Williams is also prominent in the "Coronation Service Book," containing the music to be sung in Westminster Abbey (London: Novello. 3s. 6d. net). To those who intend to follow the world radiocast this book will be invaluable. Reinforced by the eye, even the musician's ear will catch much that might otherwise be missed. The liturgical form of the Coronation, we are told, perpetuates an ancient tradition traceable back to Egbert (800-836), King of Wessex and "ancestor of all the subsequent monarchs of Britain down to our own day." Music has always played a big part in this "unchanging liturgy and ceremonial." On the present occasion listeners will hear English Church music, ranging from an anthem written in 1553 by Christopher Tye to a new Te Deum by Vaughan Williams. Handel's majestic anthem, "Zadok the Priest," familiar to every church musician, was composed for the Coronation of George II and has been sung at every Coronation since. Other Coronation anthems on a big scale are Parry's "I was glad," into which he introduces shouts of "Vivat" —the traditional greeting of Westminster Scholars to the King and Queen—and Stanford's almost over-elaborate "Gloria in Excelsis." Both these works belong very much to their time and are now, to use a colloquialism, "definitely period."

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Dr. Edward C. Bairstow's "Introit," the "Confortare" of Sir Walford Davies and the "Offertorium" of Dr. W. H. Harris are all brief but sadly pedestrian—the sort of thing that any competent organist can write by the yard and, alas, sometimes does. Dr. Dyson's short anthem, "O Praise God in His holiness," rises to a much higher level —and the occasion. He has something definite to say and says it without any meandering.

With Henry Purcell (1658 or 1659-1695), William Byrd (1542 or 1543-1623) and Orlando Gibbons (1710-1779), we are among the great ones. How tremendously alive their music still is and what craftsmen they were! Much could be said on the technical features of this virile English school: the freedom with which its composers moved about in remote tonalities; the bold outline of their melody; the audacity of their dissonance; their astonishing mastery of rhythm, and so on. Examine, for example, the counterpoint of Purcell's noble polyphonic anthem for eight voices, "Hear my prayer, O Lord." Here we get a texture that is, to use the words of R. O. Morris, "essentially an interweaving of independent rhythms, and not (as commonly said) a combination of melodies . . . counterpoint is rhythm and very little else." It is not too imaginative to say that such music seems almost a part of a building like Westminster Abbey. In the concert hall, relations, associations, even the attitude of performer and listener are wrong and detract from the true meaning of the work as a whole. And in speaking of the listener, it may be mentioned that to follow Purcell's eight voices with accuracy demands an alertness and rapid correlation which even the highly trained ear will find anything but easy. After drawing attention to Byrd's superb "Sanctus," these fine examples of old English Church music may be left to speak for themselves.

The jubilant "Te Deum" of Vaughan Williams, founded on traditional themes, is the biggest of the new works written for the Coronation. Here is music worthy of the great tradition from which it springs. The whole work is built on the initial theme, preceded by a trumpet call, of a "stalwart and unison chant."

"Two Violinists," by David Park

Boston Independents' Show

By Dorothy Adlow

It is a question today whether the term Independent should be used to describe a group of artists, when it is apparent that many of the ideas which qualified their independent spirit have been absorbed into common usage and accepted even by the recalcitrant. And yet independence is not a common privilege of artists throughout the world; decrees and outward pressure have forced some into conformity and deprived them of an opportunity to experiment, freedom to express themselves.

For Boston the formation of a Society of Independent Artists in the middle nineteen hundred twenties seemed to be a gesture of rebellion. The Independent shows were markedly an outlet for artists who had not been accepted by galleries or local societies, either for incompetence or for non-conformance to the "Boston" tradition. It was an odd assortment that greeted the eye in those first displays, which were held in the unconventional surroundings of a former stable on Beacon Hill. Today the Independents exhibit at the Boston Art Club and celebrate their tenth showing. The works, consisting of aquarelles and oils, graphic art and sculptures, are a revelation of ten years of art history in Boston, a tribute to widening interest and a liberalized taste.

It seems customary for visitors to declare at first view that it is a more conservative, more "normal" exhibition. Apparently for them the barbs of modernism have been clipped and the latest efforts have consequently become less dangerous, more wholesome. To this spectator, however, the general view conveys another impression. The change seems more in the onlooker, less in the artist. The spade work has been done by the early, valiant Independents, and there is no longer any revulsion felt towards ruggedness of portrayal, mild distortions, preoccupation with abstraction and even a sprinkling here and there of the Surrealistic. The ideas for which the Independents stood in defiance are current not alone in the reaches of art galleries, but in advertising, posters and interior decoration. The commercial world is quick to grasp a bright and efficacious idea; it has absorbed these mannerisms and oddities of modern art with relish.

The current Independent exhibition is gratifying for an obviously higher level of attainment. The earlier exponents of the modern French style were a bit amateurish, a bit garish, not understanding entirely the methods in which they were working. After a decade the obscure has become clear, the technique is perfected, the approach more sensitive. A younger generation is growing up for which these methods are not foreign and daring, but native and natural. We have come to expect an expressive or functional use of color, a feeling for full and plastic form.

The sculpture especially shows an advance from the banal tradition of the Classic or Italianate. And the graphic art is notable for its emphasis on the "social" theme which is a characteristic of the middle thirties, in contrast with the black-and-whites of a decade ago.

Resonance in the Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

Out of her American experiences, Hanya Holm has composed several dances. Her "City Nocturne" is iridescent with bumpy, jerky movements, bright with satire, unmistakably derived from the jazz-spangled night life of the metropolis. It is a group dance, with music written for it by the American composer who has in recent years worked so notably with modern dancers—Wallingford Riegger.

In her "Four Chromatic Eccentricities," the first part is intentionally overflowing with undisciplined energy and emotion; the second, as she describes it, is "catching the impossible," now frivolous, now indolent; the third is yearning and self-pity — self-dramatization without real feeling; and the fourth, crazily ridiculous, chasing one's own tail, dissipating all one's resources. All exaggerate familiar traits to the point of incongruity. Humor in movement unmasking human frailties by reducing them to absurdity. In more serious vein is her dramatic "Dance in Two Parts: A Cry Rises in the Land; New Destinies."

⁂

In none of these dances does Hanya Holm use movement as description. Always it is the essence of experience extracted and phrased in the motor medium. She is averse to extraneous ornament, to over-refined detail. She works from the solid basis of experience and movement expressive of that experience.

The dancer legitimately draws from his own experience in so far as that experience can be shared, can be related to universal experience. If it is too personal, it is nothing but self-expression; overdecorated, it lapses into sensationalism. When the dance grows simply from its elemental source without unnecessary elaboration, it is true to its texture, true to the fundamentals that unite it with common understanding. It produces the movement equivalent of tone, whose values ring through space and are perceived by all within its reach.

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Sometimes a dance will grow only in performance, its intrinsic nature developing, the inessential movements dropping off, as unity of idea and form is gradually attained. The inessentials are not always discarded in the studio. The dance may have to be performed publicly for a while before it leads to something bigger inherent in it, a necessary step in the progress toward the completed whole. The audience response is an element in this development. It helps in the deletions and in the expansion of the idea, the quality of resonance in the dance working toward that consummation which is accord between dance and audience.

To this end, technique of the highest order is imperative. Empty in itself, it is the groundwork of flexibility in form. To mold the dance into shape, to shade it with dynamics, to convey the nuances of thought and feeling, to give it color and resonance, requires an absolutely co-ordinated instrument. This view of the importance of technique is shared by all great dancers and teachers and has been stated before. Miss Holm is known as a superlatively fine teacher, who makes technique interesting without sparing the rod of rigorous training. She builds logically from the simple scales of movement to the more complicated exercise. Beginning with the whole body as the nucleus, she works out specific details in ascending degrees. There is endless variety as well as endless repetition in this method. At Bennington I watched her with one of her classes, devoting an hour to feet. The class began with flexing them, in various positions acquiring balance on them, rising and leaping on them, and finally, through sequences of multiple shadings, ending in a crescendo of thrilling turns on them.

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Hanya Holm, with the cultural background of the old world behind and within her, is rapidly assimilating the culture of the new. She is already sensitized to the American atmosphere, has absorbed its feeling of vividness and vitality. She has learned as much as she has taught. Out of the combined cultures, she hopes to contribute fresh conceptions, something savoring of both soils, something of international import.

She brings the graciousness and charm, the profundity of thought, the disciplined approach, that is her European heritage. These qualities, intermingled with the vigorous American motivation and style as she increasingly apprehends them, are even now imparting a new tempo, a new rhythm and a new resonance to the modern dance.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on April 27.)

A New Ballet by Stravinsky

By L. A. Sloper

New York

Igor Stravinsky's newest work was performed for the first time anywhere on the evening of April 27 at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is a comic ballet called "The Card Party." It was presented by the American Ballet in conjunction with two other products of the composer, "Apollon Musagète" and "Le Baiser de la Fée."

"Apollon Musagète" was first performed at Washington, D. C., in 1928, with Adolf Bolm's choreography. "The Fairy's Kiss" was written for Ida Rubinstein and was first done at the Paris Opéra, also in 1928. The performance under review was the first stage presentation in America. George Balanchine, who had prepared the choreography for the first Paris performance of "Apollon Musagète," was the choregrapher of all three ballets on this program.

Mr. Stravinsky—who received an ovation—conducted the entire program. The orchestra was made up of 70 members of the Philharmonic-Symphony. Prices of seats were raised for the benefit of the company's scholarship fund. The house was filled. It was an occasion, the social interest of which surpassed the musical.

We were already familiar with the neo-classic score of "Apollon" and the neo-Tchaikovskian music of "Le Baiser" from concert performances. The music of "The Card Party" may be described as neo-Stravinskyan. It pays tribute to some of the composer's early works. It is a tribute that saddens the listener who remembers "The Fire-Bird," "Pétroushka" and the "Sacre."

There is this to be said, though. The score of "The Card Party," like those of the other two pieces, is well adapted to the needs of the dancers. It is as music that these scores do not hold up. They should not be transplanted to the concert hall.

The affair was a success for the American Ballet, which was organized only a few years ago and which has been for two seasons the official ballet of the Metroplitan Opera Company. The performances disclosed several dancers of ability, such as William Dollar, Lew Christensen, Holly Howard and Leda Anchutina.

The choreography of "The Card Party," designed to represent deals in a poker game, was amusingly devised, though there is perhaps some doubt of the suitability of ballet technique to the subject. That of "Le Baiser" was well constructed but not of sufficient interest to hold attention throughout the too long score. That of "Apollon" presumably had, like the others, the approval of the exacting composer, who assisted in the preparation of the performance. It was rather stilted, and it did not always avoid the danger of ludicrousness.

In a sense, Irene Sharaff was the heroine of the première, for she designed both the setting, which represented a green-topped card table extending from the footlights to the top of the drop curtain and decorated with large candelabra, and the costumes, which cleverly reproduced a deck of playing cards. The scenery and costumes for "Apollon," by Stewart Chaney, and the costumes for "Le Baiser," by Alice Halicka, were less effective.

The plot of the new ballet is very simple, relating merely the mischievous tricks of the Joker (Mr. Dollar), who complicates matters by insinuating himself into the several hands; but it is sufficient for the purposes of the composer.

Plus ça change...

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Museum of Art, through the generosity of the Carnegie Foundation, is dusting the periods from art in a sweeping exhibition organized by E. M. Benson, recently appointed to the museum staff.

The exhibition, titled "Forms of Art," ignores chronology and centers interest in similarities and contrasts. Thus it traces modern American Max Weber's handling of figures from similar handling in an old Coptic textile, or in a Pueblo plate.

Satire may change its focus with time, but it remains satire. Through choice of works from the Old Masters to the present Mr. Benson shows how painters have handled clerical satire, and how certain objects used as symbols have gone through a process of evolution. Particularly interesting is the evolution of the skeleton from a religious symbol under the Old Masters to a social symbol of earthly devastation under the new, as in a cartoon by the contemporary Burck titled "Disarmament Conference, 1933."

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Telling, also, is the gradual change of the eye symbol from the sacred eye of ancient Egypt through the delicate love-token miniatures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the mysticism of Odilon Redon to the decadence of Surrealist fantasy.

Mockery of the courts was as popular in Daumier's time as in that of our own "Nine Old Men." For the first time in America an exhibition has been able to gather 20 of the 36 diminutive satiric portraits modeled by Daumier as preliminary character material for his famous lithograph, "Le Ventre Legislatif."

How through the centuries design has taken precedence of reproduction of nature is shown in another section where a fifteenth-century Tournai tapestry, ceramics by the American Carl Walters, a bit of painted African tapa cloth and works by Chirico and Zadkins are brought together.

Interesting comparison is made between the psuedo-satiric-Greek figure compositions by Chirico in which egg-shaped heads, barren of features, top bodies that hold in their hands a variety of ancient objects, and the huge decorative sculpture, "Homo Sapiens," by Zadkine, just presented to the Museum by Joseph Brummer. Both Chirico and Zadkine seem to be satirizing modern civilization that pores over the accomplishments of the past, but has little of its own to offer—hence the symbolism of the blank egg-shaped or concave heads.

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The exhibition also points out that while viewpoints are more or less universal, flora and color are national tell-tales. A ceramic anima, by the American Carl Walters may be decorated with floral designs that the botanist might trace to Woodstock, N. Y., just as similar designs on ceramics of Egypt or Holland betray their locale.

Thus does Mr. Benson attempt to prove that incidental decoration and not basic form stamps a work of art with a particular nationality and a particular time. He shows by juxtaposition that Memling's "Half Figure of a Virgin" resembles closely in feeling and design Lehmbruck's "Woman's Head," or the wistful sculptured head of a young girl behind window bars found on an old building in Europe and dating probably from the Renaissance.

The exhibition is divided into three main sections, "Social Comment and Progression of Satire," with a little bit of everything from the ancients to photographs by Stieglitz and Walker Evans; "Phases of Fantasy" and "Formal Humanized Values." The general public, however, will be less interested in these more or less academic divisions than in the absorbing liveliness of art as it sweeps through the centuries.

The Constable Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The centenary of John Constable R. A. is being worthily celebrated this year in his native country. Two important exhibitions have been projected, one at the Tate Gallery, in which will be included important canvases, chiefly of large dimensions, many of them being his contributions during a series of years to the Royal Academy. This exhibition is opening early in May.

The other, which has for its theme, "Constable: His Origins and Influence," will remain on view at the galleries of Messrs. Wildenstein & Co., 147, New Bond street, London, W. 1, throughout May. Here the organization has been entrusted to Mr. Percy Moore Turner, who will be remembered as having brought together the Norwich Centenary Exhibition in 1925, "The Evolution of Painting From the Seventeenth Century to the Present Day," and again at Ipswich, in 1927, the Gainsborough Bicentenary exhibition.

In treating the present Constable representation, Mr. Turner has worked on analogous lines. By a judicious array of chronological panels, the works of those painters of the past who molded Constable's art are shown.

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For example, in the first panel there are fine landscapes by Rubens, Claude and Ruisdael, as illustrating the keystone of subsequent landscape painting. Then we proceed to a brief representation of eighteenth-century landscape painting—Richard Wilson, Morland, Crome, Reynolds and Gainsborough. The end of the century and the beginning of the nineteenth finds us with characteristic specimens of Géricault, John Sell Cotman, Bonington and Corot. The Cotman is the celebrated "Baggage Waggon" lent by the Castle Museum, Norwich, the John Crome the well-known "Yarmouth Jetty" belonging to Sir H. N. Holmes, while the rare Reynolds landscape is contributed by the Corporation of Exeter.

The main theme of the exhibition is the representation of Constable himself. A fine array of pictures, many unfamiliar to the public, is divided into three sections—the early, middle and last phases of the master.

In the first panel the Girtin-like "Chatsworth" at once arrests the eye. It evidences Constable's mastery of composition even at this early stage of his career; it probably dates from about 1801. We then approach the middle period, in which a variety of subjects other than landscape impress us with the versatility of the painter's genius; a fascinating interior of an early nineteenth-century drawing room furnishes one of the surprises of the exhibition.

There are, too, examples of his incursions into the realms of portraiture, notably the strongly painted "Fisher Boy," and among the landscapes sparkling studies for the "Haywain" and Willy Lott's Cottage and several moving Hampstead and Salisbury pictures. The last phase is brilliantly represented, culminating with the dramatic "Summer Afternoon," with its marvelous sky. Constable was moved to paint this picture by witnessing a passing thunderstorm during a journey on the Brighton coach as it passed Redhill.

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The series comes to a close with the curious election picture—a biting satire on the Free Trade controversy then dominating the political firmament.

Illustrating Constable's influence upon the art of painting during the remainder of the nineteenth century there are panels devoted to the Barbizon School—a characteristic Daubigny, lent by Sir Michael Sadler, and a somber but dramatic Diaz which comes from the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

The British Romantics—a strikingly beautiful Muller and a nude by William Etty, contributed by Lord Sandwich—lead us to David Cox and de Wint and again we cross to France to catch a glimpse of Courbet and Daumier.

Following is an important panel given over to Impressionism—Manet and Renoir, Sisley, Monet and Pissarro are all shown at their best; and the exhibition, as far as regards painting in the oil medium, terminates with characteristic examples of Seurat and a glorious "Mont St. Victoire" by Cézanne, lent by Lord Ivor Churchill. As for this side of the Channel, it ends with the two great British Impressionists, Sickert and P. Wilson Steer O. M.

In the outer galleries are arranged a large number of water colors and drawings by Constable illustrating every phase of his career. This assemblage of drawings is in every way as important as that of the oil paintings. Here we have, among others, the water color "Helvellyn," which came from the collection of Herbert Horne and Sir Edward Marsh, and the magnificent pen and sepia drawing for "The Lock" which was for many years in the possession of the late J. P. Heseltine.

A Dublin Musician as Dramatist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Arthur Duff was graduated from Trinity College as a Bachelor of Music. A ballet of his composition was performed by the Abbey Theater School of Ballet. He composed incidental music for various productions at the Gate and Abbey theaters. His first play, "Cadenza In Black," has had its première at the Gate by the Longford Productions.

Mr. Duff found his inspiration in the type of Irish Protestant family which has found itself unable or unwilling to accept the changes that have come with the Irish Free State.

Mr. Duff has made the most of the opportunities he has had through contact with such people and the result is a play which, if it has no definite plot, is an interesting study in character. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon, their son, Albert, their daughter, Vera, and their paying guests and friends drift along through the four acts and each act has its own little tale which, developing to a strong climax, carries everybody just a little further along the road that leads to nobody knows where but, probably, to bankruptcy and the last stages of genteel poverty.

Mrs. Weldon is finely drawn. Her tragedy is that of being ultra-Victorian while her reaction to the new conditions is one of unwarranted optimism. She bears the brunt of the troubles and spends her time alternately expressing her faith in God and weeping as her old-fashioned ideas are outraged. Vera is perhaps the one sensible being of the lot. Gradually, her illusions yield to concrete facts and the end of the play finds her making discoveries and ready to face the future with resolution. One feels that, eventually, she will carry the burden of her family and that she will bear it well albeit it will entail sacrifice of her own interests.

For a first play, "Cadenza In Black" is amazingly strong. Its style is unusual in that each act opens with conversation dealing with matters that are apparently irrelevant and inconsequential. But this is consistent with the theme. Again, each act contains only one situation but this is led up to subtly. It springs from a casual word or incident and it proceeds naturally from the characters, who say and do just the things that must inevitably lead to a crisis. It is all so convincing that one cannot anticipate what is coming and, when it does come, one recognizes that it is a chapter from life and that it is the logical climax. Mr. Duff shows us four days, three months apart, in the lives of his characters and the impression conveyed is that these days and their incidents are, of themselves, the inevitable climax of the intervening periods of drifting. The whole is a flourish of the cadenza kind just before the final catastrophe, which is just around the corner.

Essentially an acting play, "Cadenza In Black" contains superb opportunities and Lord Longford's players gave a magnificent performance. Betty Chancellor, as Vera Weldon, did the finest work of her career.

J. J. H.

Dance Regarded as Drama

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Trudi Schoop's manager has been inviting dramatic critics to see her in "Blonde Marie" at the Longacre Theater on the ground that her new dance comedy in two acts and eight scenes has a full plot and is a play in spite of the silence of the players. And this is true. "Blonde Marie" tells a romantic story equipped with characters more complete than those of most of our musical comedies and seems as articulate as if its characters talked.

And though while the comedy was being danced here the program venders promised as a selling point that their illustrated pamphlets would tell the story of the play, no further telling was necessary than that of the dancers with their expressive pantomime. To be sure the things "Blonde Marie" has to tell are by no means abstruse or even, for that matter, novel. They could be more of both and still prove easily explicable in the illuminating dumb show of the dancers. Trudi Schoop is her own author. Perhaps the next time she writes herself a little comedy she will risk permitting it to be more subtle.

This time her tale is merely of a serving maid who, discharged for her ineptitudes, went to work as a waitress in a night club, met there a popular tenor, was given by him a job in the chorus of an operetta, had her chance to replace a leading singer, made a hit, married into luxury, had children, grew bored, let her fancy fall upon a young painter, defended him when his first exhibit was ridiculed and then found it necessary to shoot her husband. Whereupon she woke up and it was disclosed that she had been dreaming. That sort of thing you would not call precisely deep. But it is very amusing.

Trudi Schoop and her fellow dancers are adroit and graceful. They will find it possible, if they care to, to dance plays more complicated. They have indicated something of what can be done, at any rate, in that direction. And they have as their head a resourceful, supple, gracious and plastic girl who proves that pantomime needs very little exaggeration to possess significance. She leaves the burlesque and the grotesqueries to the others of her company and they make "Blonde Marie" a merry thing, while she herself keeps her movements and her facial play very simple. She can make you laugh with no effort and almost make you cry as well.

At the old Provincetown Playhouse down in Greenwich Village, where in the past a number of the theater's frontiers have been boldly crossed, the Studio Theater unit of the Federal Theater Project is presenting free to all who care to drop in a play by James Bridie called "Tobias and the Angel." The small stage of the Playhouse is craftily adorned with settings by Samuel Leve in which he achieves a good deal of beauty, and the actors are adorned by winning costumes designed by Mary Merrill. And Mr. Bridie plays amiably with the story of Tobias, the Archangel Raphael, the Demon Asmoday and the fetching Sara, unfolding loosely the story of the trepid Tobias being sent to Persia and aided in exhibiting manliness by the Archangel until the bravery of the deeds of the timid little fellow, particularly in his encounter with the demon, wins him the seven-times-married Sara. The boldness of Tobias is evident only when the archangel is near by to give him courage, and Sara, when he has won her, has to take the two-sidedness of the young man into account.

It is a pleasant story, agreeably told, acted in the friendly way the players of the Federal Theater so often have.

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Business and Industry • # Corporate Secrecy Invasion Due to New Deal Control Program • Commerce and Finance

B. I. S. Discusses Desirability Of Lower Gold Price

BASEL, Switzerland, May 4 (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements has reported that lowering of the gold price would help solve problems raised by the overproduction of gold, but that it would create other difficulties.

"One can hardly doubt," said the report, "that the lowering of the price of gold at the present time would aid in solving the grave problems raised by the over-abundant production.

"But difficulties would result for the re-evaluation of certain existing gold reserves and for the relative position of various currencies among themselves. (The equilibrium among currencies should be modified as little as possible.)

"Such a measure also would involve the future risk of currency manipulation which would add a new element of instability."

Concluding, the report said: "It is also important for gold producers that a search be made for conditions which will keep gold as the metal for a monetary base, rather than limit the search to considerations of immediate profit."

At yesterday's meeting the bank assembly named Sir Otto E. Niemeyer of Great Britain to be chairman of the board, succeeding Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip of the Netherlands, who remains on the board. Dr. J. W. Beyen of the Netherlands was elected president of the bank.

Present Business Lull Is Temporary, States Brookmire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following the present temporary lull, the underlying economic factors of strength, buttressed by powerful monetary forces recently held in check, may be expected to bring renewed recovery, according to Brookmire Economic Service in reviewing the prospects of the economic life of the nation as a whole.

The review points out that much progress has already been made in eliminating "the unhealthy speculative positions built up in a number of commodities, particularly in London." Commodities, it adds, should resume the advance, though some further reaction may first occur.

Business will probably be quieter into the summer. Money rates, or short-term paper, will be steady. Bonds should be steady to firm, the high-grade variety having been somewhat steadier during April than in previous months. Stocks, having overdiscounted a pause in business expansion, may be expected to resume their upward trend, though some "consolidation" appears possible after the recent reaction.

Concluding its review, Brookmire predicts that the Government, having played a part in inducing a price reaction, would be quick to reverse its course if the setback should assume large proportions.

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Home Savings Bank	May 10
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Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
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Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Bank Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5

Heads B. I. S.

Sir Otto E. Niemeyer
Of Great Britain, Elected to Be Chairman of the Board of the Bank for International Settlements

Thomas J. Watson Is Paid $343,237, Data to SEC Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — High lights in company reports, which included salaries, to the Securities and Exchange Commission showed payment in 1936 of $343,237 as salary, fees and bonus to Thomas J. Watson, head of the International Business Machines Corporation, a total of $246,174 to George W. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, and 45 bonuses to General Motors Corporation officials in 1935 ranging from $31,295 to $255,505 and $254,325, these last two respectively to Alfred P. Sloan and William S. Knudsen.

Schedules listed below showing remuneration which do not bear dates are for 1934. Later years, in most cases, have been dated.

In 1936 Mr. Hill of the American Tobacco Company was paid $246,174; Paul M. Hahn, vice president, $125,742, and Charles F. Neiley, vice president, $125,692. These figures included bonuses of $126,154 to Mr. Hill, $75,692 to Mr. Hahn, $75,692 to Mr. Neiley, $75,692 to Vincent Riggio and $42,007 to Thomas R. Taylor. Also, there were payments of $88,000 to Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, general counsel; $30,000 to Junius Parker for general advisory and legal services, and $67,993 to Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, accounts.

Payment to Mr. Watson of International Business Machines included director's fees of $925, salary of $100,000, compensation based on estimated earnings of the company for 1936, $242,009, and adjustment of 1935 bonus, $304. Mr. Watson's contract provides that he receive, in addition to his salary, 5 per cent of all net profits over $6 a share on 703,345 shares of capital stock outstanding.

Frederick W. Nichol, vice president and general manager, received $60,533, and Otto E. Braitmayer, vice president and director, $60,296.

Following are confidential reports just released.

The Mead Corporation

G. H. Mead, president	$44,172
H. P. Carruth, vice-president	28,975
C. R. Van de Carr Jr., vice-president	19,620

Celanese Corporation of America

Camille Dreyfus, director and president	$107,500
Henri Dreyfus, director and vice-president	107,000
W. McC. Cameron, director and vice-president	49,980

Under an agreement by which Drs. Camille and Henri Dreyfus give the Celanese Corporation of America certain patents and processes and agree to be responsible for the technical management of the business for fifteen years, the company agrees to pay the two doctors 6 per cent of whatever dividends, bonuses and other distributions are made to the shareholders. They are also to be paid $60,000 a year jointly.

Ward Baking Company

J. M. Livingston, president	$38,250
J. W. Hines, vice-president	31,500
J. M. Barber, vice-president and treasurer	21,060

The Ward Baking Company reported gross sales for 1935 of $32,584,767. Net earnings from operations were $1,185,250.

American Can Company

F. S. Wheeler, chairman of the board	$86,400
H. W. Phelps, president and director	126,800
W. F. Taylor, vice-president and director	61,450

Gross sales of American Can were $150,314,643 and gross profit before depreciation and taxes was $34,138,230.

United States Tobacco Company

John M. DeVoe, president	$62,821
L. A. Bowers, vice-president	46,321
O. C. Hank, vice-president	39,975
J. W. Peterson, vice-president	37,000

Net sales of the United States Tobacco Company for 1934 were $15,789,295 after discounts, allowances and sales deductions. Gross profit was $6,274,566.

Intertype Corporation

Neal Dow Becker, president	$43,875
Herman A. Peterson, controller	10,438

Net sales of the Intertype Corporation in 1934 were $3,053,449 and gross profit $1,458,530.

A. O. Smith Corporation

L. R. Smith, president	$35,856
W. C. Heath, vice-president and director	53,928

Gross sales of the A. O. Smith Corporation for the year ended July 31, 1935, were $1,299,067 and operating income was $446,250.

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.

W. G. Pearce, director and executive committee chairman	$22,500
W. B. Given Jr., president	62,500

Net sales of American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company for 1934 were $9,390,996 and gross profit from operations $1,464,997. With not-wholly-owned subsidiaries consolidated, the figures were $13,595,343 and $2,018,648.

American Tobacco Company

Gross sales of the American Tobacco Company, less trade discounts and so forth, were $222,647,760. Gross profit was $53,409,677 and operating profit $35,080,367.

Gross sales of the American Tobacco Company for 1934 were $217,224,081 and operating profit $33,152,198. Sales and cost of sales alike included $104,710,003 of revenue stamps.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company (1935)

C. W. Toms, president	$74,341
F. L. Fuller, general counsel	75,000
J. W. Andrews, W. D. Carmichael, W. W. Flowers, E. H. Thurston and G. W. Whitaker, vice-presidents, each	64,341

Gross sales of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company for 1934 were $222,608,738.

For 1935 the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company reported gross sales of $221,736,296 and gross profit on sales of $19,879,966.

Publishing Corporate Salaries Prompted by Desire for Reform

The present review in Congress of the advisability or otherwise of publishing corporation salaries gives timeliness to the following summary of a vexed problem in industry.

By John Calhoun Baker
Of the Harvard School of Business Administration
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Traditional as the old adage that a man's home is his castle is the belief of the business world that corporate salary figures are highly confidential.

Till recent years such matters were discussed only behind closed doors at directors' or executive committee meetings. To have revealed such data in complete form even to the stockholders, or owners, at an annual meeting would have generally been considered not only highly improper, but also dangerous to the company's welfare. And prior to 1933 only occasionally was this fortress of tradition threatened even slightly.

These rare exceptions occurred when some commission disclosed public utility or railroad executive compensation data, or when a glimpse into corporate secrets was possible, because of legal struggles between officers, directors and stockholders.

The first general step leading to the invasion of such corporate secrecy occurred when Senate Resolution 75 of the 73rd Congress 1st Session (1933-1934) requested the Federal Trade Commission to obtain definite executive compensation information for the years 1928 to 1933 for all companies (excepting railroads and utilities) listed on the New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges. The second and even more surprising move was made when the Securities and Exchange Commission Act (1934) required the submittal to the Commission of this material, stock holdings and stock transactions and additional data annually.

Causes of Interference

These developments were integral parts of the New Deal program for business based on the theory that the exposure of practices and policy through publicity would tend to correct existing abuses and build healthier corporate structures. By 1936 the question whether or not the disclosure of executive compensation data was unwarranted governmental interference in business or worthwhile publicity and therefore a contribution to public policy had become a spirited controversy in certain quarters.

What led the Senate to pass Resolution 75 and why similar demands were included in the Securities and Exchange Act is a most pertinent question. Certainly one important reason was the long-time legislative tendency demanding more control over corporations as indicated by the Interstate Commerce Commission Acts, Sherman Anti-Trust Law, Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act.

This trend had been quite strong up to our entrance into the World War, when a surprisingly long intermission began. At the end of the war, the concluding years of President Wilson's administration were filled with peace treaty and League of Nations agitation. And the Harding administration, committed to less government in business and more business in government and "back to normalcy," was not friendly to further restrictive corporation enactments. Neither could the Coolidge era covering a large part of the twenties nor the Hoover period beginning with a boom and ending with a crash be considered friendly periods for liberal or reform movements.

Reform Inevitable

Indeed, many thinkers felt that liberal tendencies in this country had disappeared entirely with what was considered permanent prosperity. Only an occasional voice was heard protesting practices and policies, particularly in finance, bound to lead to drastic reform should ever an economic disaster occur and inaugurate a reform or liberal era. The "reform" era finally came with the Roosevelt administration.

Although legislative bodies had been slow in developing controls over the corporations which had become an integral part of the daily life of millions of citizens, they nevertheless had been following a consistent policy of asking for more and more data concerning them.

During the development period, companies not only increased greatly in number and size, but the ownership of stock had become very widespread. The growth in the number of individuals who were stockholders in publicly owned companies, following the World War, was phenomenal.

Also, according to Berle and Means, writing in 1929, 200 corporations controlled 49.2 per cent of corporate wealth, 38.0 per cent of business wealth, and 22.0 per cent of national wealth. In considering this concentration of corporate wealth from the point of view of public policy and publication of salary data, it should not be forgotten that so far as individual political votes are concerned, the individual owning no shares of stock in 1935 had theoretically just as much influence politically as one owning 1000 or 10,000 shares.

In addition during the period of corporate expansion the influence of stockholders had been waning rapidly, and that of executives, the management control group, increasing. In most large companies for all practical purposes, control no longer depended on the number of shares owned by any one person or group of persons, but rather on the influence wielded because of position, an influence which was generally great among corporation executives.

Corporate Abuses a Factor

Another reason—doubtless a direct cause—leading to the demand for the disclosure of salary and stock ownership data was the various corporate abuses which were occurring or which were alleged to be occurring. Various attempts were made in the 1920's to do away with voting rights of stockholders, thus stripping them of their last shred of direct influence in corporation policy. The distinction between voting and non-voting stocks, the waiving of the so-called pre-emptive rights whereby stockholders could participate proportionally in providing additional funds, and the extensive use of the holding company were all directed toward concentrating control in the hands of a few.

Suspicion that abuses were occurring in executive compensation also was rife. The stockholder was not permitted to know what executives were paid. He did learn, however, through the courts that the payment of what appeared to him to be exorbitant salaries was occurring in certain old and well-known companies. Therefore, he had become very suspicious of salary policies in all companies. Also he had no opportunity of knowing what a normal salary was or of comparing executive salaries of one company with salaries of other companies in the same industry.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation case, and those of the American Tobacco Company and the National City Company stirred up discussion and waves of popular feeling, and as the depression deepened, the public was bound to demand political action.

Another factor was the socialistic tendency of this period, the desire of many critics of the existing regime to iron out discrepancies in income, and the feeling that as everyone else was suffering during the depression highly paid executives should also suffer. Business conditions must not be forgotten either. Companies were in the "red," dividends were being reduced or passed, unemployment was acute and estimated as high as 15,000,000 men and women, and receivership and bankruptcy were common.

These reasons and the frequent charge that the New Deal Government was after scalps are among those usually advanced to explain the pressure which led to the disclosure of salary information.

Business Leaders Indicted

Fundamentally, however, the situation was even more acute. The business leaders, officers and directors of the large corporations of this country were, consciously or unconsciously, indicted both by the public and by many stockholders, as having failed in their fiduciary relationships with stockholders. In many quarters it was believed that business leaders were exploiting not only stockholders, but the public as well.

The question therefore arose, "Are these men guilty of such charges?" It was the attempt to answer the many accusations of this nature, to convict probably rather than to acquit, which led to forced disclosure of salary information. The large group of uninformed were convinced of the guilt of the entire executive group, and applauded the Government in its hunt for culprits.

These are powerful reasons why the law should play its usual role and come to the assistance of the public and stockholders and insist that executive compensation policies and practices of publicly owned corporations be aired. Such reasons cannot lightly be pushed aside by an unsupported charge that the disclosure would perform no real service.

Since all executives were on public trial, secrecy merely added to the supposition of guilt. Should not executives themselves have welcomed this proposal to disclose salary data?

On the other hand, one can readily sympathize and understand the disturbed attitude of loyal executives, uncertain as to the repercussions of the publication of even very reasonable salary data. It would provide "gossip," possibly give false impressions, and might even react unfavorably on specific companies. Jealousy within a company was bound to be stirred up by the publication of such data. Furthermore, all stockholders were by no means reasonable, nor would they appreciate the real need for large corporate salaries

Payments Not Scandalous

Before going further into the question of publicity of salary payments it is important to know what they typically were and how payments generally are made. First, executive payment plans should be briefly examined. Probably the most prevalent method of paying officers is a combination of cash salary with a bonus in good years.

In 1929, when the compensation of most executives was liberal and unfettered by depression or laws, it appeared that about two thirds of the listed companies, both industrial and retail, used some form of a bonus plan in addition to salaries. An additional feature of many of these plans was an arrangement enabling officers to secure stock on an attractive basis.

The second most common method was the payment of straight cash salaries. And in addition to these two methods of compensation were numerous variations such as payment in stock at highly preferential prices in addition to salary.

Typical Compensation and Differentials Among Executives in Merchandising Companies, Industrials, Steel and Investment Trusts: 1929
(Median Figures)

	*No. of Cos.	Highest Paid Exec.	Second Highest Paid Exec.	Third Highest Paid Exec.
Departm't Stores	15	$76,000	$50,000	$37,000
% of Salary of Highest Paid		100%	66⅔	49%
Chain Stores	23	52,000	32,000	25,000
% of Salary of Highest Paid		100%	62%	49%
Total Merch'dis'g	38	64,000	43,000	31,000
% of Salary of Highest Paid		100%	64%	45%
Steel Companies	22	65,000	34,000	22,000
% of Salary of Highest Paid		100%	52%	34%
Industrials	149	55,000	35,000	25,000
% of Salary of Highest Paid		100%	64%	45%
Invest't Comp'n's	10	24,000	17,000	9,000
% of Salary of Highest Paid		100%	70%	38%

* Companies listed on the Stock Exchange.

[To be continued]

British Business Seen in the Boom Phase of Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business activity in England in February regained the peak reached in December after receding temporarily in January, thus testifying to the continuation of boom conditions in that country, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Business activity in February, says the report, was not only 34.4 per cent higher than at the low for the depression in September, 1932, but it was 10.1 per cent higher than at the pre-depression peak in August, 1929.

In view of the fact that business in England is now unquestionably in the boom phase of the business cycle, the next logical development is a crisis, followed by a recession. There have already been some disturbing events. In the first place, the London stock market has lacked strength since last November, after prices reached a peak well above the pre-depression level in 1929.

The price index of 30 ordinary shares, compiled by the Financial News and based on July 1, 1935, as 100, was 124.9 at the peak in November, as compared with the 1929 average of 102.0. The index declined to 116.3 on March 16, and since then the market has not been able to stage more than a feeble rally.

In the second place, there has been a spectacular speculative boom in the commodity markets and a subsequent collapse. In the third place, the building boom which was an important contributor to the rise in business during the past four years is showing signs of having passed its peak.

While such developments as these may be taken as warning signs, it is possible that general business activity will be maintained at a relatively high rate for some time to come, especially since the British Government's intentions to spend a large sum of money on rearmament will provide business with considerable support. However, the situation in England needs careful watching from now on.

When the inevitable crisis occurs, it is likely to have a very unsettling effect on conditions in the United States. There have been occasions in the past when a crisis in England has marked the beginning of a serious business recession in America.

Government Deficit Now $2,154,685,287

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Government spent $2,154,685,287 more than it took in during the first 10 months of the present fiscal year, which ends June 30.

Reporting this deficit figure, the Treasury placed income for the period ended April 30 at $4,091,498,610 and expenditures at $6,246,183,898, including $2,373,686,562 of emergency spending.

The public debt, the figures showed, amounted to $34,940,629,364 as of April 30.

Sales and Prices of Cotton Cloth Are Lower During Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Lower prices were the rule in many quarters of the primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. Sales volume dropped even below that of the previous week, when total sales had been estimated at less than 20,000,000 square yards.

Second-hand offerings were numerous in the various standard print cloth constructions, although the individual offerings were not so large in volume. Altogether, however, they were enough to make it impossible for first hands to move goods at the levels which the mills had been trying to hold.

Prices Decline

The result was a decline of an eighth to a quarter of a cent in first-hand prices for most standard print cloth constructions. In some of the higher-priced types of goods the drop was nearer a half a cent. Second hands matched the reductions and continued to sell at about a quarter of a cent under first-hand prices.

Manufacturers seemed more disposed to shade prices on comparatively near-by deliveries than on distant goods deliverable during the last quarter of the year. Many buyers were in the market ready to extend their fall commitments with sizable quantities of print cloths for last-quarter delivery.

Standard 39-inch 80-square print clotns were moving at the close of the week at 9¼ cents, and could be had an eighth to a quarter less from second hands. On 39-inch 4-75-yard 68x72s, mills repeatedly turned down bids for goods at 7⅞ cents, though some second-hand yardage was available at this price in limited quantities.

Tobacco Cloth Active

Tobacco cloths continued to move in moderate volume on a basis of 47 cents a pound for spots and 46 cents a pound for forward shipment goods.

Carded broadcloths were inactive though nominally unchanged in price, which was around 7½ cents first hand for 80x60s for summer shipment and 9½ cents for 100x60s, with some second-hand offerings quoted as much as a quarter of a cent lower.

Sheeting prices were unchanged but very little trading was done, and this section of the market was subjected to second-hand competition, which is very unusual. Heavy goods proved slow in sales, but prices did not change materially.

The fine combed goods division proved similarly slow and hesitant, and showed the same downward price tendency, with second-hand offerings figuring largely in the dealing.

Why Did Hershey Workers Rebel?

A Labor Union in America's Model Industrial Community! For What Reason? Hershey Workers Themselves Tell Why They Unionized, in May 1st FORBES MAGAZINE — Just Out!

Hershey—the "model town" for workers—would seem like a hard spot to unionize, yet when the union came it was a push-over. WHY?

Minimum wages of 60c an hour! Ideal working conditions! Industrial school! Private park! Community recreation center with movies, library, cafeterias, gymnasiums and swimming pool! A veritable workers' paradise. Yet 2100 workers rebelled. WHY? For the inside story . . .

A SINGLE issue of the New York Times recently devoted 56 full columns to the general subject of labor relations.

FORBES, ever alert to the problems facing business management, "covered" the Hershey strike with spot news reporters to give those interested in labor relations — and that means everyone with a share in business — the significance of the labor developments at Hershey.

Read "Trouble in Paradise" by John Elting in the new FORBES—Now on the newsstands

The complex subject of labor relations has reached epic proportions. This article tells a graphic story that everyone interested in human relations should read. It is typical of the practical human interest material you get in FORBES every issue. Besides this amazing article the May 1st issue brings SIX OTHER SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS ARTICLES.

"Salesmen Are Sissies! They're Losing Their Punch!"
by D. G. Clark

A purchasing agent for one of America's top industrial companies lists twelve essentials to good selling. Here's a practical punch-packed article on selling written from an entirely new approach for salesmen, salesmanagers and the heads of business. Invaluable to the business man who needs to sell himself!

A Machinist Tells Why He Likes to Work for His Company

Here's the report that won second prize in the FORBES' Contest "Why I Like to Work for My Company." Read this human document to learn what workers really want from their employers.

"Uncertainty At Top"
by B. C. Forbes

America's outstanding economist and brilliant business forecaster weighs the factors favoring further recovery with retarding features so you can plan ahead with foresight. Every business man will want to study his list of 17 significant factors against and 9 for expansion.

"Automobile Sales Technique Sells Other Goods, Too"
by Arthur H. Herske

The home-heating and air-conditioning equipment field reveals how they are adapting the automobile technique of new yearly models and annual sales shows with good results. Other industries who need more showmanship will want to read this article.

"Commercial Paper Comes Back"
by Roy A. Foulke

A noted authority tells of the growth of commercial paper and lists six important advantages to business of utilizing this method of short-term financing.

"Give Junior Executives A Chance!"
by Charles P. McCormick

Here's the amazing story of a one-man company that experimented with decentralized executive control. An important study for both big and small businesses who want to develop executive talent . . . who are not satisfied with present management . . . who want to inject a new spirit of teamwork and its accompanying activity throughout the organization.

DO YOU KNOW?

What city compels its high school students to pass a course in driving?

Why does industry want labor unions to incorporate?

What innovations will you see in planes being built for trans-Atlantic service?

What two significant aftermaths followed the Supreme Court decision upholding the Wagner Act?

What new invention may cut road building costs $5,000 a mile and make new roads usable in one-third the present time?

Where are business conditions improving most?

What cities and territories are best for concentrated promotion efforts?

What stocks should you avoid at this time and what stocks should you buy?

What's behind the President's court-packing plan?

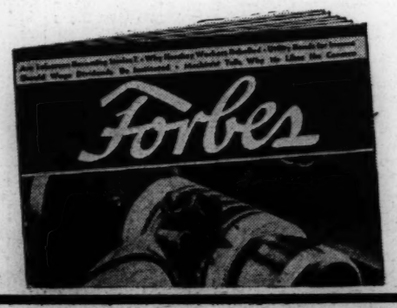
You'll find the answers to these and a score of other significant business and economic questions of the day in the May 1st Forbes. Get your copy today.

14 Famous Business Service Features in Every Issue!

Besides these arresting articles the May 1st FORBES brings you fourteen famous service features interpreting for business men everywhere new developments along the Main Streets of Business . . . on Capitol Hill . . . in Wall Street. What interests you most—Economics? There's B. C. Forbes' "Fact and Comment" in which America's most widely read business writer recommends that wage dividends be instituted for workers—comparable to dividends for stockholders . . . points out the lesson of law enforcement illustrated by Canada's handling of the C. I. O. strike at Oshawa . . . questions whether the Wagner decision may not eventually prove a two-edged sword enabling Congress to regulate activities of employees as well as employers . . . points out the fallacy of government purchases of foreign gold and silver . . . and discusses maturely other significant economic questions of the day and their effect on business. Is selling your forte? Then turn to the much-used FORBES Pictographs—accurate timely business condition maps that guide sales managers, promotion managers, production chiefs and collection managers . . . Is your main interest Business Management? Read "What's New in Business" . . . Merchandising or Research? There's "$$ in Inventions" . . . Personalities? Don't miss "Close-Ups of High-Ups" . . . Inspiration? "Lights from Leaders", "Thoughts on the Business of Life" and "Two-Line Editorials" are made for you . . . Finance? Turn to "Wall Street Pointers" by Joseph D. Goodman, "Stock Market Outlook" by James G. Donley, "Investments" by Edward L. Barnes or the "Forbes Stock Guide" . . . Politics? There's "Lifting the Washington Lid."

This is only a partial list of the business service departments in the May 1st FORBES. No wonder more business men every week are turning to FORBES for a complete, mature interpretation of to-day's bewildering economic and business developments.

Why not delegate the important job of keeping you informed on activities on all business fronts to the trained staff of business economists and brilliant reporters who are making FORBES America's foremost business magazine? A nominal investment of $1.00 brings you the next eight issues on the special half-price introductory offer described below. Fill in and mail coupon TODAY. You may never get as much for your dollar again!



TO ADVERTISERS

A recent reader survey reveals that an average of four executives read copies of FORBES going to major companies. One organization reported that 13 executives read their copy of FORBES every issue! Here is "plus" circulation among America's hard-to-reach "private" offices. Yours for the advertising.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 638,860
1937 vol. to date 196,078,865
1936 vol. to date 222,533,783

Numerous Stocks Up Fractions To 3 or More Points

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Slow but persistent bidding today added gains of fractions to 3 or more points to the stock market's industrial leaders.

Profit selling cropped up occasionally and cut down extreme advances in many instances, but most favorites were not far from their tops as dealings went into the final hour.

Volume was only moderately larger than in yesterday's session, which was the most apathetic since June 5, last. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Telephone Jumps

American Telephone pointed the way at the opening with a jump of about 4 points. It backed later.

Prominent on the push were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Mack Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Marshall Field, Caterpillar Tractor, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, Coca-Cola, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Barnsdall, Howe Sound, Phelps Dodge, Canada Dry, National Cash Register, American Chain and Loew's.

A new year's peak was touched by National Supply with a gain of some 6 points at the best.

Narrow but usually improved were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, American Can, Seaboard Oil, Socony Vacuum and General Electric.

Some Bonds Advance

Most of the improvement in today's bond market was in the speculative issues which are responsive to the share list trends.

U. S. Governments had early gains ranging from 1-32d to 5-32ds along with a few minor losses. Trading interest was comparatively small.

Great Northern 4s moved up 2, while loans of Chesapeake Corp., Bethlehem Steel, St. Paul, Illinois Central, International Telephone, McKesson & Robbins, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, and Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement found buyers at fractionally higher levels.

Bids were thin in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s, International Paper 5s, Walworth 4s and National Dairy Products 3¾s, which fell back a little.

It also was a slow day for foreign obligations. Although some important groups ended their way fractionally higher.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Seaboard Finance	10c	..	June 30	June 15
Standard Oil of Indiana	15c	..	June 15	May 15
Standard Oil N. J.	75c	..	June 15	May 17
Vick Chemical	50c	..	June 1	May 15
Increased				
Ohio Oil	50c	..	June 15	May 14
Southington Hardware Company	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 27
Liquidating				
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	vtc. $4	..	Apr.30	...
Initial				
Boston Fund, Inc.	18c	..	May 20	Apr. 20
Republic Pet. Co. 5½% pf. A	32½c	..	May 15	May 5
Seaboard Finance	15c	Q	June 30	June 15
Irregular				
Beaunit Mills, Inc.	40c	..	June 1	May 15
Coca-Cola Motors	$1	..	June 12	May 13
Accumulated				
Albers Bros Milling Co. 7% pf.	$1.75	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Special				
Vick Chem. Co.	$1.80	..	June 1	May 15
Regular				
All-Cdn Com Stock Tr Shs, Ser A.	28.135c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
As Nat Shares, Series A (bearer)	16.182c	..	May 15	.....
Beaunit Mills, Inc, pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Butler Bros	15c	Q	June 1	May 14
Do pf	37½c	..	June 1	May 14
City Baking Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Coca-Cola	50c	Q	July 1	June 12
Do A	$1.50	S	July 1	June 12
Cul Trad, Inc, A	30c	..	May 31	May 15
Cor Paper Box Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
EastUtilAssoc cv sh	10c	..	May 15	May 7
Electromaster, Inc	15c	..	May 10	May 25
Elgin Nat Watch	50c	..	June 15	June 1
Employers Reins Cp	40c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Gen Motors pd	$1.25	Q	Aug. 2	July 6
Gulf St Util Co	$1.50	Q	June 15	May 28
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	May 28
Marion Mfg Co	$1.50	..	May 3	Apr. 23
McKesson & Robbins, Ltd	25c	S	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 7% pf	$3.50	S	May 1	Apr. 20
Ohio Oil pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	June 1
Roll'd Pap Co, Ltd.	25c	Q	May 15	May 5
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	June 15
Scab'd Pinance pf	50c	Q	June 30	June 15
Stoux CityStk Yds	37½c	Q	May 15	May 1
Do $1.50 pf pf	37½c	Q	May 15	May 1
South'n Calif Edi Co, Ltd, 6% pf, B	37½c	Q	June 15	May 20
Std Oil of Ind	25c	Q	June 15	May 15
Std Oil of N J	50c	S	June 15	May 17
US ELL&PSh, Inc,B	3c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Vick Chemical	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Wayne S Prds	12½c	Q	May 25	May 10
Westland Oil Royalty Co, Inc, A	10c	M	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.93¼	$4.93¼	$4.2397
Cables	4.93¾	4.93¾	4.2397
France—franc	.0450	.0450	‡
Belgium—belga	.1688½	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2288	.2289	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5488	.5485	‡
Sweden—krone	.2546	.2545	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2481	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2204	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3025	.3035	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3729	.3730	.6180
Java—florin	.5522	.5522	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Str Silmnts—dol	.5819	.5819	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0022	1.0016	1.6931
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 1: Receipts, $81,252,348; expenditures, $24,657,140; balance, $1,738,088,022; customs receipts for the month, $2,302,457. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,104,601,883; expenditures, $6,300,065,308 (including $3,-301,848,967 of emergency relief); excess of expenditures, $2,363,463,425. Gross debt, $34,984,637,820, an increase of $44,007,656 over the previous day. Gold assets, $11,-863,414,689, including $972,121,598 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48⅝	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+1⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	79½	79½	79½	+1
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	17	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
78⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr30
36	30½	Addressog (.60)	6	32½	32	32½	+ ½
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	12	73⅞	72¾	73⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	14	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Allegheny	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	43	Allegf pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr20
59¾	43½	Allegf pf $30 ww	4	48½	48	48	— ⅛
59	43¾	Allegf pf $40 ww	1	48	48	48	M'y 3
52½	40	Allegr pr pf	2	41	41	41	+1
45⅝	35¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	7	37	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	4	20½	20½	20½	Apr30
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	232	232	232	+ ½
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (½gr)	11	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
21⅞	16⅝	Allied Strs (.20g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
85	79⅝	Allied St pf (5)	2	81	81	81	+1⅛
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½gr)	28	65¼	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr26
8¾	4⅞	Amal Lea	18	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	6	41	40¼	41	+2
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	4	100¾	99¼	99¼	— ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	88	88	88	— ¼
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¼gr)	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	63¼	63	63¼	+1¾
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	21	100⅛	99¾	99¾	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	+1¼
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	2	56¾	56	56¾	+1
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	6	91	91	91	M'y 1
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	13	92	89	92	+3½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	+1½
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	100	99	100	M'y 3
28⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	5	18½	18	18½	M'y 1
30¾	24⅛	Am Comml Alco	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'y 3
33⅜	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	3	27	27	27	+ ½
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	2	13⅜	13½	13½	Apr26
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	5	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
59⅞	44¾	Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44¾	44¾	Apr29
68⅞	51¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	53¾	52½	52½	— ⅛
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	24¼	24	24½	+ ¾
21	16¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	25	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅜
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	9	44	42	44	+2½
52⅞	43	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	7	43½	42	42	—1½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 3
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½gr)	1	25	25	25	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr30
29¾	21¾	Am M & Fdy (½gr)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	2	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal	12	51½	49⅞	51⅜	+2⅛
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	27	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
87½	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	64⅛	62½	64⅛	+2⅛
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	55	54½	55	+ ½
29½	21	Am Rad & St S (.60)	34	22¾	22¼	22½	— ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	24	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
29	22	Am Seating	9	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ½
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1⅛gr)	54	87⅜	86¼	87⅜	+1⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	—1
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 3
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	60	59½	60	+ ½
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	21	55½	55	55⅛	— ⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
56⅞	45	Am Suzar Ref (2)	1	45	45	45	— ⅛
143¾	130	Am Suzar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	
25⅞	21½	Am Surnat Tob (1)	6	23½	22¼	22½	
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	171	169¼	169¾	+2¾
99	78	Am Tob (5)	7	79¾	78½	79¼	+ ½
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	82	81⅜	82	+ ½
130½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	130	130	130	M'y 1
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
29½	18⅛	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	27	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr22
14⅜	9¼	Am Woolen	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	3	65⅛	65	65½	+1⅛
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	½	Apr10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	18	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
49¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	8	62½	59½	62½	+4½
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼gr)	171	53⅜	51¾	53⅛	+1½
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½gr)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+1¾
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	19⅝	19½	19½	
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	5	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	35	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf pf (6)	2	92½	92⅛	92⅛	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (5)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Apr27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (1g)	16	64½	63¼	64½	+1½
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝gr)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
17¾	10¼	Artloom	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	2	17½	17½	17½	
101	95½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr29
125	114	Assd G D 2pf (3½gk)	1	115	115	115	Apr26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	2	54¼	52½	52½	—1¾
106	97	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Apr29
89¼	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	66	89⅝	87½	89⅞	+2¼
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)		99¾	99½	99½	+1
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	8	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
44	35	Atl G &WI ipf	2	35	35	35	— ½
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	11	31½	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	M'y 1
18½	16¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	59	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	1	76	76	76	M'y 1
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	2	6¾	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	6⅜	Aviation Corp	21	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	6	6½	6	6	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	M'y 3
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	43	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅞
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½)	3	40½	40¼	40⅝	Apr29
43⅜	31	Barber Co (¼gr)	7	34¼	33¼	34	+ ¾
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	3	28½	28	28½	+1
25¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	39	29⅛	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅞
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar (18¾gr)	6	16	15¾	16	
28¾	24⅞	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25	25	25	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	3	102½	102½	102½	
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
87	84	Belg N R 4 (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	24	21⅞	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
62¾	53	Best & Co (2½a)	1	53	53	53	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	54	87¾	86	87⅛	+2⅛
20	18½	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
129½	117	Beth Stl pf (7)	3	118½	118	118½	+ ⅞
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½gr)	2	56½	55½	56½	+1½
38	28	Blk & Decker (½gr)	3	31	31	31	M'y 3
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	13	25½	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Boeing Airpl	11	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	42	41¼	42	Apr30
58	44⅛	Borden (1.60)	14	45⅞	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
43½	38⅝	Borg-Warner new	25	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	2	12½	12	12¼	M'y 1
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	Apr29
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	19	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½gr)	21	46⅜	45½	46⅜	+ ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	48½	48½	48½	M'y 3
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	4	41	41	41	—1
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	5	5	4⅞	—
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
53	32½	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	4	34	34	34	+ ⅛
102¼	86½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	87½	87½	87½	+1
25¾	32½	Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 1
24½	18	Brunswick Bal	3	19½	18¾	19	
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	18¼	17¾	18	— ⅛
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	12	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr26
13	8	Budd Wheel	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼gr)	6	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
56¼	50¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	26¼	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	17	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	8	8	8	M'y 3
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr30
18½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	9	31	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	10	6½	5⅞	6	
33¾	22½	Byers Co	7	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½gr)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅜
—C—							
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	3	41	41	41	
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50⅜	Apr15
6⅜	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	12	Calumet & Hec (¼gr)	21	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
47⅞	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	4	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	43	30⅜	29	29	+⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	46	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½gr)	5	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
18¼	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr29
9¼	7	Carrs & Gen (.05e)	19	9¼	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	166	166	166	—2½
100	85½	Caterpill Tract (2)	17	97½	90¾	93½	+3
39¼	26⅝	Celanese (¾gr)	59	38	37⅜	38	+1⅛
117¾	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
42¼	6½	Celotex	2	42½	41½	41½	—1¼
39¼	33	Cent Aguir(1½a)	5	34	34	34	M'y 3
12⅜	7½	Cent Fdy	8	8¾	8½	8½	
41¾	8	Cent R R N J	1	30¾	30	30¾	— ¼
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
14½	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¼	Apr28
86⅜	82¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅜
23⅛	16¼	Certain-teed	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
40½	35½	Champ Pan&P (1a)	2	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅛
48	30	Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	—2
68⅞	56⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	47	59⅜	59	59¼	+ ¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	M'y 1
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 3
13½	6⅞	Chi & R Ill pf	3	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	16	4⅞	4⅜	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28	28	28	+1
3¼	⅞	Chi M StP & P	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7¼	4⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	4	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
73	71	Chi Pneu T	4	71½	73¼	73½	+ ⅜
70½	58½	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	10	61½	59¾	61	+1½
3¾	2½	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
9¾	4½	C R I P 6% pf	2	7	6⅝	7	M'y 3
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	7	8	7¾	7¾	M'y 3
27½	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	21	20	20	Apr30
23½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
18⅞	12¼	Childs Co	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
135½	109½	Chrysler (3½gr)	70	116	114½	115½	+1⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 3
10⅝	7	City Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	13	37½	36	37	+1
44⅜	35	Clev Gra Br (½gr)	7	41	40¼	41	+1½
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	86	86	86	M'y 3
170¼	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	7	159⅜	156	159⅜	+4⅜
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Apr30
25⅜	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	102½	102½	102½	
62⅜	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	9	56¾	55½	55½	— ½
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	11	37½	36⅞	37½	
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	93	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	
39½	31½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	6	33	31¾	33	+2
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr30
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	114	114	114	—3
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	14	62⅞	62	62⅞	+1½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	
80⅛	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	67¾	67½	67½	
120	104	C Inv

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. and Corporate Bonds Firm—Curb Issues Generally Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4¼s '47-52	114.14	114.12	114.14
6 3¼s '43-45	105.14	105.12	105.13
4s '44-54	110.7	110.7	110.7
27 3¼s '46-56	108.13	108.13	108.13
2 3¼s '43-47	105.24	105.23	105.24
1 3¼s '41-43 Mch reg	105.28	105.28	105.28
1 3¼s '41	106.3	106.3	106.3
11 3¼s '44-46	105.15	105.8	105.8
16 3¼s '46-49	103.24	103.22	103.24
131 2¾ s '49-52	103.22	103.21	103.22
14 3s '46-48	103.6	103.3	103.6
81 3s '51-55	102.13	102.11	102.12
124 2¾s '55-60	100.22	100.19	100.21
1 2¾s'45-47	101.18	101.18	101.18
7 2¾s'48-51	100.7	100.4	100.7
8 2¾s'-51-54	99.23	99.22	99.23
15 2¾s '56-59	99.20	99.20	99.20
16 2½s '49-53	97.20	97.20	97.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6
7 3s '49	101.26	101.26	101.26
6 3¼s '64	102.16	102.13	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

9 3s A '52	101.14	101.10	101.14
9 2¾s '49	99.30	99.27	99.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	103	103	103
3 Alleghany 4s '44	99	98¾	99
19 Alleghany 5s '49	92½	92	92½
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63½	63	63½
1 Am & Gen 7 Sr 5s 2030	79¾	79½	79¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	107	107
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113¼
77 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97¼	96¾	97¼
38 Am T&T 3¼s '61	97¼	96¾	97¼
12 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Arm Del 4½s '57	96½	96½	96½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	97	96¾	97
13 Armstrong C 4s '50	105½	102⅝	102⅝
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜
11 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108½	108½
22 AT&SF 4s '95 st	104½	104⅜	104½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104	104	104
32 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	101⅜	102
31 ACL 6lt 4s '52	93½	93	93½
10 A C Line 4½s '64	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	52	51⅜	52
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74½	74	74
19 B&O rfg 6s '95	98⅝	98½	98⅝
17 B&O 1st 5s '48	114¼	114	114¼
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
12 B&O 5s '96	86¾	86¼	86¼
5 M&O 5s 2000D	86½	86¼	86¼
32 B&O cv 4½s'60-52	77	76⅝	77
2 B&O 4s '48	106½	106⅛	106⅛
9 B&O 5s '5 W '50	104	104	104
3 B&O 4s '55	92	92	92
2 Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	104	105	104
1 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	123¾	123¾	123¾
63 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	102⅞	103¼
46 Beth Stl 5s '42	94½	94¼	94½
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	94¼	94	94½
10 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93¾	93	93¾
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	104½	104½	104½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	99¼	99	99¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	106	106	106
12 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	105	105	105
7 Buf R&P 4½s 57	86¼	85¾	85¾
3 Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	25⅞	25¾	25¾
3 Can Sou 5s 62	113	113	113
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	114	114	114
1 Can Nor 4½s 46	123	123	123
2 Can Pac 5s 54	109	109	109
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94⅛	94½
10 Caro C & O 3s 52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103⅞	103	103
8 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	20	20	20
6 Cen Il E & G 5s 51	101½	101½	101½
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	98⅞	98¾	98¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
23 Cen R R NJ 5s 87	70	69½	70
236 Cen Steel 8s 41	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 CertainTed 5½s 48	86½	86½	86½
69 Chesap Corp 5s 47	133¾	133¼	133¼
20 Ches Corp 5s 44	117¾	117½	117½
10 C & O 3½s 96 D	96⅜	96¼	96¼
3 C&O 4½s 92	117¼	117¼	117¼
20 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	56¼	56¼	56¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	108⅛	108	108⅛
21 Chic Gt West 4s '59	46	45½	46
67 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30¾	30½	30¾
29 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10¼	10	10
1 Chi & N W 4½s '36	49½	49½	49½
49 Chi & NW cv 4¼s'49	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Chi & NY4½s2037C	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 Chi & NW 4s '87	42½	42⅜	42½
7 Chi & NW 3½s '87	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
36 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12¾	12¾	12½
6 C R I & P 4s '88	38¼	37¾	38⅛
23 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	20½	20¾	20½
20 CRI & P rfg 4s'34ct	18	18	18
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	107⅞	108
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
7 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	101	101	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
12 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100	100	100
1 CCC&StLS s'63D			
105 17-32	105 17-32	105 17-32	
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	95½	95⅞	95½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	111½	111½	111½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	102	101⅝	102⅜
6 Col F & I 5s '70	81	81	81
4 Col & So 4½s '80	64½	64½	64½
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103½	102¾	103½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103	103	103
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105⅛	105	105
29 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Comn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104	104	104
11 Con Coal Del 5s '60	69¾	69¾	69¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅜	103⅛	103½
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	101	101¼
22 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101	101	101
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104½	104½	104½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98	98	98
2 Crane Co 3½s 51	99	99	99
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	49½	49½	49½
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	90¾	90½	90¾
2 Del P & L 4¼s 69	102	102	102
3 D G & E 5s 51	107½	107½	107½
15 D & R G 4s 36	29⅜	28¾	29⅜
1 D & R G West 5s 55	17½	17½	17½
23 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
20 D & R G West 5s 78	27	26½	27
7 DMoin & Ft D4s3Sct	9	9	9
1 Det Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104½	104½	104½
2 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
2 El Paso NatGas4¼s66	148½	148½	148½
25 Erie rfg 5s 67	81⅜	81	81
30 Erie rfg 5s 75	81	80½	80¾
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	98¾	98¾	98¾
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	82½	82½	82½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	84½	84½	84½
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
55 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	14⅜	14	14⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14	14	14
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	75	75	75
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
20 GenMotAccept 3s '46	102	101⅞	102
31 GenMotAcpt 3¼s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	102	102	102
22 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99⅝	100
3 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105	105
12 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅜	104½
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104	104	104
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103	103	103
47 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	132¼	131	132
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108½	108¼	108¼
14 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93	92¾	93
6 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99	98½	98½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96	96	96
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 6s	90	90	90
13 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47	46½	47
7 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	119	119	119
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74½	74	74⅛
50 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	21	20½	21
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	75	75	75
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86¼	86¼	86¼
21 Ill Cen 4s '52	87	86⅞	87
9 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	84½	84½	84½
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	80	80	80
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	16½	16½	16½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	15½	15½	15½
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28¼	27½	28¼
18 Interb R Ttr 6s 5s '66	73¾	73½	73½
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
43 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	14½	14¼	14½
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	37½	37	37½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	36	36	36
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	36	36	36
1 Int Hydro El 5s '44	76½	76½	76½
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	82½	81	82½
31 Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
11 Int Paper 5s '47	101	100⅝	101
32 Int T&T 5½s '39	82	81½	82
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	66	65¼	65½
15 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68¾	69
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4½s'51	8	7¾	8
2 Jones&L'ghStl4¼s'61	102	101¾	102
12 K C South 5s '50	91	90½	91
13 K C South 3s '50	88½	88¼	88½
1 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106¼	106½
6 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	105⅝	105½	105⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58¼	58¼
2 Lac Gas 3s '39	91	91	91
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	73	72½	73
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	65	65	65
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	60½	60¼	60½
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	102⅜	102½	102½
2 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
5 Lorillard Co 5s '51	117¼	117¾	117¾
2 Louisl & Nash 5s '60	94	94	94
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	99	99	99
1 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	95	95	95
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81½	81	81
1 Manhat Ry 4s 2013ct	35½	35½	35½
1 Marion StShore6s '47	94	94	94
3 McCrory Stre 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
7 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105	104¾	105
4 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108	108
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	61	61	61
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102½	102½	102½
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102	102	102
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 M & St L cm 5s '34 ct	17	16¾	16¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	83½	83½	83½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	25	25	25
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	79	79	79
20 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16	15⅞	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
22 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	43⅛	43	43⅛
17 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¼	20	20¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	43	43	43
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	43¼	43	43
2 M WPa P S 4½s '60	102	102	102
4 M WPa P S 6s '65	102¾	102	102¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98⅞	97½	97½
16 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	89½	89	89
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
4 Namm & Son 6s '43	100½	100½	100½
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	104	104
6 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
27 Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅝	104¼	104½
9 New Eng T&T 5s '52	120	120	120
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	93	93	93
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	95¼	94⅜	95
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	92¾	92¾	92¾
118 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	79	79	79
20 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	52½	52½	52½
8 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	58⅜	58	58½
6 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
513 NYC cv 6s '44	117	115⅜	116¾
55 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	96¼	97
90 NYC 4½s 2013 A	90	89½	90
23 NYC cn 4s '98	96½	96¼	96½
189 NYC 3¼s '52	106⅝	105¾	106⅜
8 NYC&HR 4½s '46	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¾	89½	89¾
5 NYC&HR 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95	95½
1 NYChi&StL 6s '38	100	100	100
1 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	99	98¾	99
24 NYChi&StL 4¼s'78	88¼	87¾	88¼
11 NYCh&StL 4s '46	104	103½	104
6 NY Dock Co 5s '38	63	62½	63
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63	62	63
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100½	100¼	100½
9 NY Edis 3¼s '66	102	102	102
1 NYGElH&P 5s '48	119½	119½	119½
4 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48	47½	48
10 NYNH&H 6s 40	67½	67	67½
4 NYNH&H 4½s 67	46	45½	46
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	40	40	40
5 NYNH&H Con 4s 54	35	35	35
20 NY O & W 4s gen4s55	29½	29	29
3 NY Steam 6s 47	108½	108½	108½
6 NYTel 4¼s 39	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	91	91	91
11 NY W&Bost 4½s46	15½	15½	15½
1 Niagra FallsP3½s66	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Norf & W 4s 96	114¾	114	114¾
5 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	103½	103	103½
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111½	111¾
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	102	102	102
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	102½	102½	102½
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	103⅝	103½	103½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74½	74	74½
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s48	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
13 Ohio Ed 4½s '69	80	80	80
4 Ohio Pub Swc 7s'45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Ore Sh L gtd 5s46	117½	117½	117½
17 Pac Gas&El 3¼s 66	97	97	97
12 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	101⅝	101½	101½
4 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	105	104¾	104⅞
4 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 ct	100¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	100⅜	100 ⅜	100⅜
1 Para Pict 6s 55	100½	100½	100½
6 Parmelee T 6s 44	69	68⅞	68⅞
1 Penn Olec 5s A	110	110	110
72 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	104½	104	104½
6 Pen Co 3½s A 37	100½	100½	100½
2 Pen Co 4s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Pen RR gen 5s 68	116¼	115½	115⅞
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
13 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s81	105	104⅝	105
19 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	105¼	104¾	105¼
41 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	101¼	100⅝	101¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	97⅝	98
155 Pen R R 3½s '52	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
29 Pere Marq 5s '56	103¾	103¼	103¾
13 Pere Marq 4½s '80	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Phil Bal & Wash 5s'74	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
18 Phila Co 5s '67	104⅞	104½	104⅞
2 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	32	32	32
50 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27¼	26¾	27¼
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	115½	115½	115½
6 PCC & SL 4½s '77	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 PCC & SL 4½s '42 B	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
19 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	61¼	60¾	60¾
26 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	28½	27½	28¼
2 Purity Bak 5s'48	99½	99½	99½
2 Radiator Corp 6s'41	117½	117½	117½
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	107	107	107
3 Readg 4½s'97 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
21 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	106⅜	106	106⅜
6 Repub Steel 4½s'61	96½	96¼	96¼
21 Repub Steel 4½s'56	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
63 Repub Steel 4½s'50	175½	173	175½
1 Richfld Oil 6s'44 A ct	50	50	50
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	73	73	73
8 Sacuenay P&L 4¼s'66	100	99⅞	100
1 St J&G Isl 4s'47	107	107	107

Bank Reports Good Upturn in Business In New England Area

By the Associated Press

A "substantial" increase in general business in New England for the first quarter of 1937 over the corresponding period of last year was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The bank noted in its report, however, that last year disastrous floods lowered activity. Among the increases noted by the bank for the first quarter of this year over the first three months of last year were:

A 25 per cent increase in shoe consumption of raw cotton.

A 25 er cepnt increase in shoe construction.

A 90 per cent increase in home building in March over March, 1936.

A 50 per cent increase in non-residential building in March, 1937, over the corresponding month last year.

The bank reported wool consumption was maintained and that retail sales improved. Also cited was an increase of 1.7 per cent in the number of wage earners in representative factories.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices continued firm today and a good demand developed for all groups of securities. Tobacco, steel and rubber issues moved higher.

Paris: Royal Dutch finished with a net gain of 68 francs and Bank of France moved 50 francs higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished 3 to 4 points higher, but speculative interest was small.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 StLRM&Pac 5s'55	82½	82½	82½
7 St L S F 4½s'78	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	25	24½	25
18 St L S F 4s'50 A	30	29½	29½
2 St L S W 5s'52	59	57½	59
101 1/2	101½	101¼	101¼
43 Socony Va Oil 3½s'50	105¼	104¾	105
2 So Bell T&T 5s'41	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Cal Gas 4s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Cal Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98	98	98
2 So Pac 4½s '68	90	89⅞	90
8 So Pac 4½s '81	89½	89	89
60 So Pac 4½s '69	90	89⅜	90
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105	104⅞	105
2 So Pac clt 4s '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
30 So Pac 3¾s'46	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
37 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	96	95⅜	96
3 South Ry 6½s '56	101½	101¼	101¼
11 South Ry gen 6s '56	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	106¼	106	106¼
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	78⅞	78½	78⅞
100 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	93½	93	93
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105	105	105
13 Spokane Int 5s '55	31	30¾	31
7 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	130	130	130
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
9 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	96	95	95
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	115	115	115
10 Texark Fl Sm5½s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	32	32	32
2 TexP-MP Ter5½s '64	109	109	109
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	31½	30¼	31½
6 Third Ave 4s '60	61	59½	60
5 Tide Water As 3½s '52	98½	98½	98½
3 TruaxTCoal 6½s 43	103	103	103
2 Un ElLt&P 5½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3½s 52	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Un Pac 4s 47	111	111	111
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Un Pac 3½s 71	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	107¼	106½	107¼
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	98½	98¼	98½
3 U S Rub 5s 47	107¼	106¾	106¾
48 Util Ltg&Trac 5s 44	99	98¾	99
1 Utah Pow&Lt 5s 44	107	107	107
1 Va Ry & Pow 5s 34	107	107	107
1 Vadsco pf	30	30	30
1 Van Ra 1 pf (7)	10	10	10
1 Vicks Shr & P (5)	50	50	50
1 Vicks Sh & P pf (5)	10	86	86
1 Va El & P $6 pf (6)	50	110	110
1 Va Ir C & C	90	75½	75½
1 Va Ir C & C pf	30	26¼	26
1 Vulcan Detin (8e)	2)	81½	80
1 Vul Det pf (7)	10	118¼	118¼
1 Wabash pf B	20	11	11
1 Walgreen pf (6½)	10	113½	113½
Web Eisen pf	10	82¾	82½
1 Wells Fargo	90	13¾	13¾
1 W Penn El A (7)	10	95	95
1 W Penn El 7% pf (7)	50	101	100
1 W Penn El 6% pf (6)	70	92¾	92½
1 W Penn P 7% pf (7)	20	120¼	120¼
1 W Penn P 6% pf (6)	10	113	113
West E&M pf (2g)	10	150	150
1 Westn El In A (2)	10	38½	38½
Wheel & L E	2	110	110
Wh & LE pf (5½)	30	123	121
Wor P & M pf A	550	108¼	106
1 Wright Aero N	70	102	101
1 Yell Trk 7% pf (7)	70	128	128

Total today, $6,741,000; previous day, $6,322,000; week ago, $8,918,000; year ago, $9,869,000; two years ago, $13,420,000; Jan. 1 to date, $1,362,205,000; year ago, $1,397,921,000; two years ago, $1,307,813,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Agfa Ansco	35	35	35
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	16	15½	15½
600	Air Devices Corp	3½	3½	3½
50	Ala Gt Sou (5e)	78

Eight or More Boats Expected In Gold Cup Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—The thirty-fourth renewal of the Gold Cup championships, the country's oldest motorboat racing fixture, at Detroit next Labor Day, will bring out a field of eight or more American and Canadian craft, according to advance information received by Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the Gold Cup Contest Board.

Preparations already are under way in the Gold Cup class as the owners look forward to one of their best seasons in years. The success of the President's Cup race at Washington last fall and the promise of European contenders has interest in the class running at a new high.

Dodge Won Trophy

Horace E. Dodge, who won the trophy for the Detroit Yacht Club last summer when his Impshi was driven to victory at Lake George by Kaye Don, has not yet announced any plans for the defense of the prize. Dodge, however, may be counted on for at least two boats in the race.

Two new challengers are now being built for the championships by Herbert Mendelson, of Detroit, and Arthur Bobrick, of Long Beach, Calif. Mendelson owns the Notre Dame, which holds the Gold Cup mile speed record and Bobrick brought his El Torbellino East, but failed to get started last year at Lake George.

Other 1936 cup boats which have yet to start in the titular event are Vic Kliesrath's Hotsy Totsy III, of South Bend, Ind.; Harold S. Wilson's Miss Canada II, from Ingersoll, Ont., and Ma Ja, which Jack Rutherfurd, of Port Washington, N. Y. and Palm Beach, Fla., drove home ahead of the field in last year's President's Cup.

Reis Plans New Boat

George Reis, of Lake George, N. Y., and Pasadena, Calif., whose El Lagarto triumphed for three times in a row until she lost to Impshi in 1936, is expected to bring out a new boat this season and there is a rumor John C. Thomas, the baritone, may join the Gold Cup ranks.

While the Detroit regatta in September will be the focal point of the 12-litre class competition this season, at least two other events are on the schedule for cup racers. These are the National Sweepstakes, at Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 14-16, and the President's Cup, at Washington, Sept.

Softball Tourney Set for Sept. 10-13

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—The 1937 championship tournament of the Amateur Softball Association of America will be held at Soldier Field, Chicago, Sept. 10-13, it was decided yesterday at a special meeting of the executive board.

The administrative setup of the association was changed, due to rapid growth of the game, to create a board of governors which will handle the business affairs. The country was divided into 10 regions, with a commissioner in charge of each. The 10 commissioners will make up the board of governors and will select the president and other officers from their own number.

Leo Fischer of Chicago will continue as president until September when a new head will be elected. Fischer then will automatically become chairman of the board. The regions and their commissioner include:

North Atlantic: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts. Harold B. Dow, Westport, Maine.

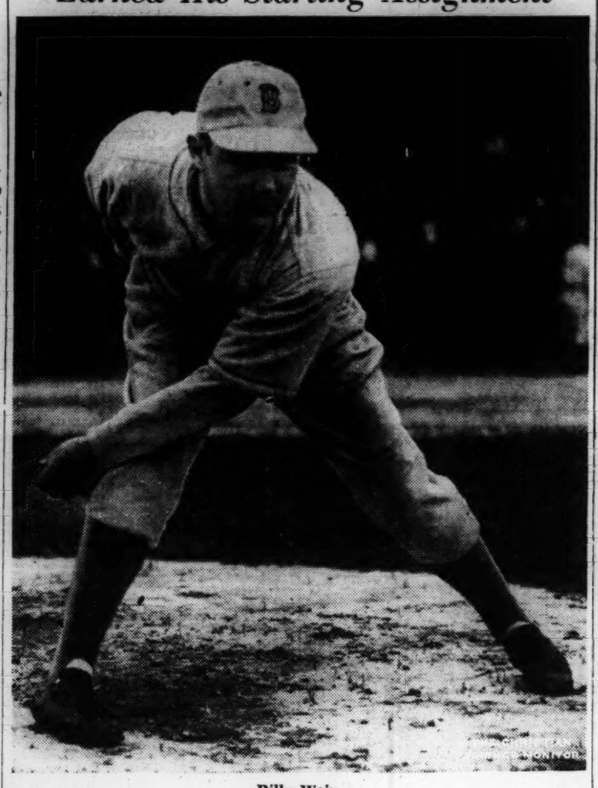
American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	9	4	.692
Minneapolis	8	6	.571
Louisville	7	7	.500
Indianapolis	7	6	.538
Toledo	7	7	.500
Columbus	5	7	.417
St. Paul	4	6	.400
Kansas City	3	7	.300

Results May 3

St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 6.
Other teams not scheduled.

Earned His Starting Assignment



Billy Weir

Former University of New Hampshire Left-Hander, Who Hails From Melrose, Pitched the Bees to a 3-1 Victory Over the Giants Yesterday and Regained His Starting Assignment

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

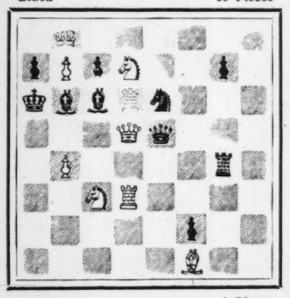
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 4, 1937

Problem No. 1927

By Alain C. White

Black 10 Pieces



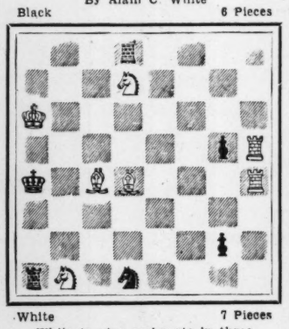
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Fifth prize, Good Companions tourney, May, 1918)

Problem No. 1928

By Alain C. White

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(La Strategie, 1907. 13 mates by a white bishop!)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1925. B-Q2

No. 1926.

1.	Q-Kt2	K-Q3
2.	B-R3ch	
1.	——	K-B3
2.	Q-Kt7ch	
1.	——	BxR
2.	Q-Kt3ch	
1.	——	PxP
2.	R-K4ch	
1.	——	P-B5
2.	Q-Kt7ch	

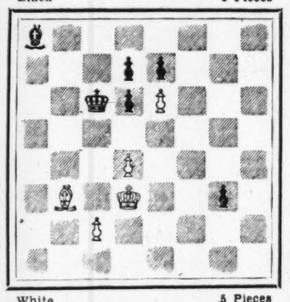
End-Game No. 354. White mates: 1 RxPch, KtxR; 2 KtxPch, K-Kt; 3 RxRch, K-R2; 4 Kt-Kt5ch, KtxKt; 5 KtxKtch, K-R3; 6 RxR mate.

End-Game

Here is a study that will puzzle many readers. In the main variation White mates in four moves!

End-Game No. 355
By H. Rinck

Black 6 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win
(Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1905)

Mrs. Rivero Triumphs Again

The second open women's championship held at the Marshall Chess Club, New York, resulted in a second victory for Mrs. Adele Rivero, who again was undefeated throughout the play. Once again her close rival was Mrs. Mary Bain of Astoria, who was likewise undefeated, drawing with Mrs. Rivero in 101 moves! But Mrs. Bain in addition drew with Mrs. Slater.

Mrs. Rivero retains possession of the Hazel White Trophy, and has been invited to represent the United States in the world's championship for women to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, July 31 to Aug. 15, in conjunction with the international team championship.

Leading scores in the open championship are Mrs. Rivero 8½-½; Mrs. Bain, 7-1 (one to play); Mrs. McCready and Mrs. Slater, each 5-4; Miss Raetig, 4½-4½.

Niemzowitsch Chess Praxis

The English translation of this work, which first appeared in German some years ago, has just been published in this country by David MacKay & Co., Philadelphia, with a list price of $5. Subtitled "A Text-Book on Practical Chess," it contains 109 of Niemzowitsch's games carefully annotated in accordance with his principles: Centralization, Restriction and Blockade, Overprotection, and others.

In writing the book, the purpose of the late Russo-Danish master was to teach the technique of positional play, which he maintains can be acquired. The book is not for the beginner, nor for the casual reader. The average player will not fail, however, to improve his game measurably if he will devote real study. Niemzowitsch's ideas, expressed in "My System," published a few years ago are not easy to comprehend, nor are they universally accepted by chess masters, but they have much of value, and the passing of time has seen certain of his innovations and theoretical concepts raised from the bizarre to the acknowledged.

But a master of Niemzowitsch's accomplishments, when he treats the game theoretically, and attempts to lay down principles, cannot fail to leave his mark, and the student who gives this effort careful consideration must of necessity profit thereby.

The translation, by J. Du Mont, is adequate, and the book is well printed, with ample and distinct diagrams. It should also be noted that W. H. Watts, who has been identified with English chess publishing for years and under whose immediate stimulus the English edition appears, contributed a piquant introduction.

In the first round of the Ostend tournament, Fine met with defeat at the hands of his chief rival, the young Estonian master. Keres, who profited by a superior development with good natural attacking chances to win a creditable victory.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Keres White	Fine Black	Keres White	Fine Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	16 Q-B4	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Q-R4	KR-Q
3 P-B4	P-K3	18 R-K3	P-QKt4(b)
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	19 QR-K	P-QR4
5 BPxP	KtxP	20 P-QR4	P-Kt5
6 P-K4	KtxKt	21 P-Q5	PxP
7 PxKt	PxP	22 P-K5	Kt-Q2(c)
8 PxP	B-Kt5ch	23 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B(d)
9 B-Q2	BxBch	24 KtxRP	KtxKt
10 QxB(a)	Castles	25 R-R3	Q-B8
11 B-B4	Kt-Q2	26 QxKtch	K-B
12 CastlesKR		27 R-K3	P-Q5
	P-QKt3	28 Q-R8ch	K-K2
13 QR-Q	B-Kt2	29 QxP	R-KB
14 KR-K	R-B	30 Q-B6ch	K-K
15 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	31 P-K6	Resigns

(a) As a result of Black's questionable opening tactics, White has control of the center and Black's K side is barren of normal defensive pieces.

(b) After all, Black can do little more than await developments on the K side. If he attempts to forestall trouble with P-KR3, for example, he is likely to find his K position relatively weakened.

(c) This appears to be the decisive mistake. 22 ..... Kt-K5 offers better chances of staving off the attack.

(d) White also threatens KtxBP

Little to Defend Title

TORONTO, May 4 (AP)—Lawson Little of California, holder of the Canadian open golf title, which he won here last year, will be back to defend his championship when the national tournament is held at St. Andrew's Golf Club, Toronto, Sept. 9-11. Little's entry was among the first received, Royal Canadian Golf Association officials here announced.

Bees Capture Sixth Victory In Eight Games

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winners in six of their last eight games, with a pitching staff that has limited the opposition to an average of slightly more than three runs per contest, is the record of the Boston Bees during the most recent nine afternoons.

Remember how Manager Bill McKechnie brought his 1936 club home in sixth place and surprised everyone, including itself? Well, judging by recent developments, this surprise may be enlarged upon at the conclusion of the current National League pennant race. The Bees have a powerful defensive ball club, with fair hitting, and climbing into the first division is not an impossibility.

Three Over Giants

Over that stretch of eight games the Bees have beaten the Giants three times, the Phillies twice and the Dodgers once. They have dropped one decision to the Phils and one to the New Yorkers. McKechnie's starting hurlers have gone the distance in Boston's last four games, Jim Turner, Danny MacFayden and Billy Weir getting victories, and Guy Bush running into a close setback against the Giants on Sunday.

McKechnie is so well stocked with starting boxmen, there is danger of the regulars not getting enough work. Bush, MacFayden, Turner, Fette, Weir and Lanning have all come through in starting roles, although the Bees' pilot does not plan to continually work six men in succession. To maintain his effectiveness, a hurler should take a regular turn every four or five days, opines Bill.

Yesterday, young Bill Weir, the former University of New Hampshire collegian, made his initial start on the Boston mound, and the result was a 3-to-1, six-hit triumph over the Giants. The rookie left-hander's control was close to perfect and his fast ball had the champions swinging late all afternoon.

Weir in Shape

Weir's performance was particularly pleasing to McKechnie because the youngster reported to spring training camp many pounds overweight and in no condition to deliver effectively. Hard work since the arrival of the Bees in the North, however, has whipped Billy into fine shape, and if yesterday is an indication of his condition, his rivals are due for a troublesome summer.

The triumph yesterday left the Bees within half a game of fourth place, occupied at present by the Phillies, who yesterday defeated Brooklyn, 14 to 8.

The Phillie-Dodger contest was a typical slugging affair in which nine pitchers saw service. Orville Jorgens was declared the winner after hurling hitless ball during his 3⅓-inning stay on the mound. Burleigh Grimes used five boxmen in an effort to stop the Philadelphia batters.

Only one American League game was played yesterday and that resulted in a victory for Detroit, 12 to 9, over the White Sox. The Tigers pounded four Chicago pitchers for 19 hits, including a home run by Hank Greenberg with the bases loaded. It was Hank's second four-bagger of the season.

Inept Batting Is Chief Weakness Of Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—For 17 years Dr. Walter Cariss, coach of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, has been looking forward to a pitching staff that would include more than two starting hurlers.

This season his hopes have been fulfilled by the presence on the squad of four hurlers, all of whom have proved their ability to pitch a complete game. In the veteran George Jeffers, the sophomores George Rusznak and Payson Brickley, and the junior John Conway, Cariss has the best rounded staff in Red and Blue baseball history.

And yet the team has won only two of its five starts in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The loss of Jim Hauze, veteran second baseman, for two league games, the inept hitting of a majority of the members of the team and errors at critical times have served in two league contests to nullify the excellent work of the mound corps.

Rusznak has permitted only 15 hits in 25 innings and has been charged with the three league defeats. He permitted Yale two widely scattered singles and lost the game, 3 to 2.

The team's batting average in league competition is .196, the lowest in many years at this stage of the race. Only 35 hits have been made in the five league games out of 179 times at bat. Over one third of the hits have been made by two players, Edgar Mohler, first baseman, and Worden Gentino, catcher, who have banged out 14 hits between them.

With seven league games remaining, Dr. Cariss has hopes that the team will find its batting eye and give some help to the pitchers. With the return of Hauze to second base, the defensive play of the team should be greatly improved, and if the hitting picks up, the Red and Blue should do better in its remaining games.

Huston Will Join A's

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Warren Huston, shortstop of the Springfield college varsity baseball nine, has been invited to try out with the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League following his graduation on the 13th of June.

College Baseball Results

Colgate 17, Cornell 10.
Duke 2, Maryland 1.
E. Stroudsburg T. 6, Trenton T. 5.
Georgetown 2, Wake Forest 1.
Kutztown T. 5, Westchester T. 4
Manhattan 10, Seton Hall 2.
St. Lawrence 9, Syracuse 3.
Wash. & Lee 10, Richmond 5.

College Tennis Results

American I. C. 7, Holy Cross 2.
Chicago 8, W. Mich. T. 1.
Minnesota 10, Iowa State 8.
North Carolina 9, Lehigh 8.

Krakow Keglers Awarded Team Bowling Title

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Finis will be written to the American Bowling Congress' tournament today, when the final doubles and singles schedule is completed this afternoon.

The team title was awarded to the Krakow Furnitures, of Detroit, who scored 3118. April 9, on games of 929—1109—1080 to top the main event and the 4017 teams entered. The five members of the lineup will receive diamond studded medals as well as $1000, as a team prize.

Second place went to the Waldorf Golden Bocks, Cleveland, whose 3111 total netted the team $900. The Windy City Bowling Association, of Chicago, will receive $825 for third prize.

Eleven teams beat the 3000 figure in the main event, equaling the former record set at Peoria, Ill., in 1927, where Milwaukee's Tea Shops scored the all-time high, 3199.

A total of 686 prizes will be awarded teams in the regular division while an additional list of 821 prizes will be offered the booster teams. Prize money in the regular division will be $43,151 and $20,475 will be split among the boosters. The money is awarded to high totals on the various squads during the tourney.

The weary score markers, pin boys, and the small army constituting the working force for the congress will have one more night of work. A special sweepstakes tournament will be staged by the local tournament committee, tonight, after the completion of the regular ABC schedule.

The Krakow Furnitures and their winning scores:

Herb Mertens	193	170	213	576
Frank Cuthbert	152	212	209	573
Vic Krakow	214	269	157	640
Alex Innes	176	225	269	664
Frank Yost	200	233	232	665
Totals	929	1109	1080	3118

Final standing and prizes:

Five-Man Event

Krakow Furniture Co., Detroit.. And diamond studded medals.	3118	$1000
Waldorf Golden Bock, Cleveland	3111	900
Windy City Bowling Association, Cicero, Ill.	3089	825
Behringer Diamonds, Buffalo	3086	750
Waldorf Hi-Proof, Cleveland	3046	700
Pastime A. C., Syracuse	3045	650
Eckhardt & Becker B. Co., Detroit	3043	600
Stroh's Bohemian Beer, Detroit	3033	560
Reinhart Radio Reserves, Philadelphia	3028	520
Colbourn Wheel & Rim, Syracuse	3009	480

New Personnel To Man Ranger In Cup Trials

BATH, Maine, May 4 (AP)—Except for her skipper and navigator, Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger will enter the International Yacht Race wars this summer with an afterguard new to America's cup competition.

"Mike" Vanderbilt disclosed his choice of a sea-going board of strategy while here yesterday for another inspection of his $300,000 racing machine, almost completed.

He told Designer W. Starling Burgess, rushing work on the sloop for a May 11 launching, that Zene Bliss, Brown University physics professor, again would be navigator.

Bliss, whom Burgess termed "the best navigator in the United States, if not in the world," was with Vanderbilt in Rainbow which beat Endeavour in the last cup contests.

Burgess named the other afterguarders as his 28-year-old collaborator in designing Ranger, Olin J. Stephens; his brother, Roderick Stephens, and Arthur Knapp, Long Island yachtsman.

Ranger, biggest Class J sloop ever built, must beat Rainbow, now owned by Chandler Hovey, and Gerard Lambert's Yankee in trials starting May 17 for the right to defend the "old mug" against T. O. M. Sopwith's new British challenger, Endeavour II, off Newport, R. I., July 31.

Burgess revealed that Ranger would be the first racing yacht sparred throughout with aluminum alloy. Rainbow had an aluminum mast, but her booms were part aluminum and part wood, he said.

Vines Displays Old-Time Form To Trounce Perry

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—A different Ellsworth Vines from the player who made his appearance against Frederick J. Perry at the start of their tour, in the same Madison Square Garden where this match was played, appeared against the the English player last night and the result was also very different.

This Vines was the one who dominated American lawn tennis for years before he turned professional. He had all the vim and spirit of that time and his service was once more the outstanding feature of the evening. As a result, he simply overwhelmed the Englishman in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3, not losing a single game after his first and scoring ace after ace, so that his average for the match was better than one in each of his service games. He also was able to earn his points with greater success than Perry, breaking through on the Britisher twice in the first set, once in the second and twice in the third, in spite of the craft which Perry utilized. It was a hard battle, but he was always on top, except at the very start. He scored 18 aces altogether, serving 15 games.

George M. Lott Jr., the new coach of the American Davis Cup team, also distinguished himself, defeating the Japanese coach. Satoh, with ease, 6—1, 6—1, and outshining both the stars in the final doubles match, though Vines and Perry finally managed to win it, against Lott and Bruce Barnes, 3—6, 6—2, 15—13.

American League

	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	7	2	.778
New York	6	3	.667
Boston	4	3	.571
Cleveland	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Chicago	3	6	.333
Washington	3	7	.300

Results May 3

Detroit 12, Chicago 9.
Cleveland at St. Louis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

College Track Result

Drexel 66½, Swarthmore 58½.

High Scores Mark Qualifying Rounds Of N. P. G. A. Play

By the Associated Press

Old Man Par survived with little or no discomfort yesterday as professional golfers throughout the country shot their sectional qualifying rounds for the National Professional Golfers' Association championship to be played at Pittsburgh, May 24-30.

In only a few districts was par shattered by even one or two players while qualifying scores ranged from 140 for 36 holes to the upper 150's. Many of the top flight pros weren't required to qualify as all members of the 1936 Ryder Cup team and quarter finalists in last year's championship were exempted. Qualifying rounds in some states were completed well in advance of the final deadline.

Leading scores were reported from Springfield, Ohio, where Al Sargent of Toledo carded 140 to lead the Ohio qualifiers and Bill Burke of Cleveland, former national open champion, came through with a sensational 67 to finish second among seven qualifiers with 142.

At Riverton, N. J., Bruce Coltart of Woodcrest shot a pair of 70's to top the seven Philadelphia district qualifiers, including Ed Dudley, Byron Nelson and Leo Diegel. Ralph Stonehouse of Dayton turned in a 69 at South Bend, Ind., to finish with 144, a stroke ahead of the other Indiana qualifier, Johnny Watson of South Bend.

Among the well-known pros who survived the qualifying tests were Al Espinosa and Lloyd Gullickson at Cleveland; Tommy Armour, Ralph Guldahl, Harry Cooper and Frank Walsh at Chicago; Joe Turnesa and Willie Hunter at New Haven, Conn.; Mike Turnesa, George Kerrigan, Willie Klein, Henry Ciuci and Willie Macfarlane at New York; Vic Ghezzi, Clarence Clark and Johnny Farrell at Plainfield, N. J., and Sam Snead, the winter sensation, at Pittsburgh. Leaders in various districts, with number of qualifiers and best scores, included:

Springfield, Ohio (6) Al Sargent, Toledo, 140.
Riverton, N. J. (7), Bruce Coltart, Woodcrest, 140.
Chicago (7), Tommy Armour, Chicago, 143.
Plainfield, N. J. (6), Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 144.
South Bend, Ind. (2), Ralph Stonehouse, Dayton, Ohio, 144.
New York (9), Sal Di Buono, New York, 145.
New Haven, Conn. (3), Eddie Burke, Naugatuck, Conn., 145.
Minneapolis (2), Lester Bolstad, Minneapolis, 147.
Pittsburgh (3), Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 149.
Norfolk, Va. (1), Pat Willcox, Norfolk, 150.
Rochester, N. Y. (2), Earl Rowley, Lancaster, 151.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
G. Walker, Tigers	9	39	12	22	.564
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	7	24	4	12	.500
Brack, Dodgers	10	40	9	19	.475
Demaree, Cubs	10	41	7	19	.463
P. Waner, Pirates	9	34	8	15	.441
F. Walker, White Sox	9	38	10	16	.421

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the Zone Final

Well, the first round of the North American Zone competition in the Davis Cup lawn tennis quest of 1937 is now a matter of history. It came out much as was expected would be the case with the United States defeating Japan at San Francisco and Australia defeating Mexico at Mexico City. In each case it was a clean sweep for the winning nation. If there is any surprise at all in the results, it is to be found in the fact that the American representatives won all of their matches against the representatives of the Rising Sun with the loss of only one set. Before the match started, the Japanese players were picked by some of the tennis experts to win one of the singles matches; but Frankie Parker proved too strong for the captain of the visiting team (Jiro Yamagishi, champion of Japan), and won 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1. The victory of the Australians was just as pronounced, as they, too, lost only one set in the five matches played.

Staff Photo
Frankie Parker

Proves Nothing Regarding Future

But so far as indicating what the result may be when the United States and Australia meet in the West Side Tennis Club Stadium at Forest Hills, N. Y., the last of this month, the results of the first-round matches are practically valueless. Neither team was faced by opposition which could be called strong enough to indicate the true or comparative strength of the winning teams. That Bromwich of Australia is a good player was shown in his match against Esteban M. Reyes; but he hardly showed enough to warrant his being picked to play against the United States, unless, perchance, the Aussies have the match won before he is selected. Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist showed that they are prepared to furnish stiff opposition to the doubles team which will represent the United States and that is the match of the Zone final of 1937 which is very apt to turn the tide of victory, the same as was the case at Germantown last year.

Who Will Be Picked?

Now the main question is as to what players will be named to represent the United States at Forest Hills. The Australians will undoubtedly name Vivian McGrath, Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, with Bromwich as first substitute. It is also quite possible that the American team will be made up of the same players as defeated the Japanese, but still there may be one change in its personnel. That J. Donald Budge will be the No. 1 player, taking part in both singles and doubles, is certain. While he was not in his best form against the Japanese, he was easily the best of the American players, and with a couple of weeks of strenuous practice, he should be in shape to take care of his triple assignment. That C. Gene Mako will be named to pair with him in the doubles also seems certain, and, with George M. Lott Jr. coaching them in the fine points of doubles play, they should be much stronger than they were in 1936, when they lost a very close match to the Australian doubles team.

The Other Singles Assignment

But when it comes to naming the player who will compete in the singles with Budge, we face quite a different problem. Parker certainly did all that he was called upon to do in the match against Japan and, while it is generally conceded that his forehand drive is not all that could be desired, there is considerable of a question as to what singles player America can call upon to better advantage. Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta and Joseph R. Hunt of Los Angeles are expected to join the others at Forest Hills next week and battle for a place on the team. And Parker will have to show his superiority over these two candidates if he is to play against the Aussies. Now that he has had his first experience in international play and came through it so successfully, it is quite possible that he will have acquired just enough experience to result in his lifting his game to the point where he will be able to defeat both Grant and Hunt in the tests which are soon to take place at Forest Hills. If he does, then Uncle Sam will go into the final zone match with the same players as represented him at San Francisco.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	8	4	.667
Newark	8	4	.667
Buffalo	6	3	.667
Syracuse	6	4	.600
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Montreal	5	6	.455
Rochester	4	6	.400
Baltimore	0	10	.000

Results May 3

Newark 5, Toronto 2.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 7.
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 8, Syracuse 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	7	2	.778
St. Louis	7	3	.700
New York	6	4	.600
Philadelphia	6	5	.545
Boston	6	6	.500
Chicago	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	4	7	.364
Cincinnati	1	8	.111

Results May 3

Boston 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 8.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

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CCC Drive Ends 34,898 Short Of 350,000 Goal Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Civilian Conservation Corps is not luring youth the way it did three or four years ago. A new enlistment campaign ended yesterday with the corps nearly 34,898 short of the 350,000 goal set for it.

Officials estimate that at the normal rate of departure, the corps will be down to 275,000 by July 1, the date President Roosevelt has fixed for it to become a permanent agency with an authorized strength of 300,000.

Increased job opportunities in private industry, the end of the drought emergency in the Midwest, and the competition offered by the job-study program of the National Youth Administration, are among the reasons young men are refusing to go away from home to CCC camps for a set term.

Under present rules, all CCC enrollees must come from families on the relief rolls and must agree to send the major portion of their salary home to their families. CCC officials believe that they would have no trouble at all in filling the corps if the President would give his permission for selection of boys from all needy families whether or not they are on relief. It has also been suggested that the portion of money the enrollees are allowed to keep be increased.

Lag in Big Cities

The lag in CCC enrollment has been most noticeable in the large industrial cities. Many young men who are eligible for CCC jobs and have no work refuse to join because they believe six months' absence from the city might cause them to miss employment opportunities.

Many, too, prefer to take part-time NYA jobs that make it possible for them to stay at home and have the money they earn to spend as they please. In time, it is believed, President Roosevelt will have to take steps to end the conflict between these two agencies.

One other time—in 1935—the CCC failed to reach its enrollment goal, but at that time it was 600,000 instead of 350,000. Only 506,000 signed up and the quota was shortly cut to 500,000 by the President.

55 Per Cent Rural Boys

During the recent enrollment it was necessary to enlist 105,000 boys to reach the 350,000 goal. At the close of the period the corps stood at only 315,102.

Once more popular with city boys, the CCC is now made up of 55 per cent of rural youth.

Officials are confident, however, that the improvement of the camps' educational facilities and the opening of them to the entire needy group will bring more boys to the camps than can be accommodated.

Around the Globe In 12-Foot Craft

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Jules Verne wrote of circling the globe in 80 days, but Hugh Smith, a New Yorker, thinks it takes about 535 days to really enjoy it.

On July 1, Mr. Smith says, he will wave adieu to anyone at the Battery, hoist the sail on his 12-foot lifeboat and follow summer around the earth. A former Alaskan miner and fisherman, Mr. Smith says that with two motors and a sail he will have little difficulty. He opines the trip will cost him about $2000 — $1000 for gasoline.

Relating previous adventures, Mr. Smith described a rowboat trip from Juneau, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., about 1050 miles.

Mr. Smith's boat, now being built, is a regulation life-boat model with "streamlined" cabin. It will be equipped with two 25-horsepower motors and a radio sending and receiving set. The longest single stretch the navigator plans to make is from St. Paul Island off South America to Konakri, Africa, about 1100 miles.

After reaching Africa, Mr. Smith intends to go around that continent, skirt India, Siam and the Chinese coast until he reaches Japan. He will then proceed to Siberia and cross the Pacific to the Aleutian Islands to Alaska, down the Pacific coast to the Panama Canal and thence to New York.

O'Connell Kidnap Suspects Are Held

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4 (AP)—Ten carefully guarded prisoners accused of taking part in the 1933 kidnaping of John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany were arraigned yesterday on Lindbergh law indictments charging kidnaping, conspiracy and extortion and pleaded innocent.

They heard Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant immediately order them held without bail for trial at Binghamton, June 2.

The arrival of the 10 suspects, five of them from prisons elsewhere where they are serving long terms on other charges, marked the greatest display of Federal Department of Justice strength since the 1935 trial of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer on income tax charges.

Against 'Sit' Strikes; Six Made U. S. Citizens

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 4 (AP)—Six persons were United States citizens today because they gave what the court termed the "right answer" to Circuit Judge W. R. Hunter's question: "Do you approve of sit-down strikes?"

All the applicants replied in the negative at last night's hearing. Judge Hunter said their applications would have been denied had they answered otherwise.

"The sit-down strike is a form of anarchy and should be punished by law," the judge told them. "The Government in granting you citizenship guarantees you the rights of property and you should strive to uphold them."

Educator Counsels Parents Against Home Dictatorships

(Continued From Page 1)

was termed one of the most progressive developments in education by Dr. Studebaker.

It not only offers the opportunities of teaching citizenship through activity, but it teaches the pupil how to work with his fellows in a democratic way.

Community Welfare

Problems of the community should be the basis of organized inquiry in schools, at least at the secondary level, Dr. Studebaker declared. A skillful introduction of current problems into the curriculum is not only a means of developing problem-solving technique and habits of critical thinking; it is also a means of vitalizing the study of background subject matter. Home and school should unite in winning the enthusiasm of youth to an abiding interest in community welfare, he maintained.

Adult education is therefore a necessity for nurturing tolerance for a finer community life among parents.

A challenge to parents to "abolish such forces for corruption as the tavern where young people may buy liquor, pool rooms or shops where slot machines and other forms of gambling are permitted; "soft drink parlors" with curtained booths; moving picture houses with low-grade pictures and "bank nights" was issued by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president of the organization, in her presentation of the convention theme, "The Place of the Home in the Community." They were urged to encourage and support such character-forming agencies as Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., community houses and other spiritual and cultural agencies.

Education of parents is one of the things most vitally needed throughout the country, and such work is settling down into an unquestioned and integral part of the work of the Parent-Teacher Associations, Mrs. Langworthy said.

A letter from President Roosevelt read to the opening session said:

"Again it gives me pleasure to congratulate the National Congress of Parents and Teachers on the progress of its work in the interest of parents and boys and girls of the nation. I regard the children as a most precious asset of the nation and I urge you to redouble your efforts to surround them with every safeguard possible in the home, the school and the community. I am glad to give my hearty endorsement to the movement of co-operation between parents and teachers and I wish you all success in the development of your work."

Toy Firearms Opposed

A project opposing toy firearms for children was launched at the conference on humane education which opened at 2 p. m., with Mrs. Jennier R. Nicholas as national chairman.

Education to discourage the practice of giving toy firearms to children to reduce the prevailing gangster idea has been stressed throughout the year by the humane education committee, headed by Mrs. Nicholas.

A decided "back-to-the-home" movement as a result of the depression was reported at the home education conference, presided over by Miss Ellen C. Lombard, national chairman. Parents were urged to learn something of the physical needs of the home, the importance of the home, the importance of habits and regularity, and the need for a balanced diet.

Community responsibility to the handicapped child and how the Parent-Teacher Association has met the responsibility during the past three years were discussed at the conference on the exceptional child, presided over by Mrs. William J. Hayes, national chairman. Responsibility of home, school and community to the exceptionally bright child was stressed.

Pulitzer

(Continued from Page 1)

guished example of reporters' work during the year was shared by five, John J. O'Neill, of the New York Herald - Tribune; William L. Laurence of the New York Times; Howard W. Blakeslee, of the Associated Press; Gobind Behari Lal, of the Universal Service and David Dietz, of the Scripps Howard Newspapers.

The Editorial Award

They awarded the prize for their coverage of the Harvard Tercentenary celebration last year.

The $500 award for distinguished editorial writing during the year went to John W. Owens, editor of the Baltimore Sun.

On nomination of the teaching staff of the graduate school of journalism, Columbia University, the following received traveling scholarships, valued at $1500 each.

Richart T. Baker, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Fred J. Pannwitt, of Nokomis, Ill., and Robert W. Root, of Ames, Iowa. Alternates were Jack Steele of Rockaway, N. J., Elizabeth Ryan of South Hadley, Mass., and Vance Packard, of State College, Pennsylvania.

The annual scholarship of $1500 to the student of music deemed most talented went to Ross Lee Finney, of Smith College, Mass., and the $1500 scholarship in art was awarded to David P. Swasey, of New York City.

In the field of journalism the following received honorary mention:

Achievements of Various Winners

The Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin (Rhode Island) for a research study of direct and indirect taxes based upon a year's detailed expenditures of three families of working people, revealing that taxes take 14.74 cents out of every dollar spent.

The Cleveland Press (Ohio) for its exposure by news, editorials and cartoons of a cemetery racket.

The Atlanta Journal (Georgia) for its campaign by news, editorials and radio to end corruption and inefficiency in the police department.

W. W. Waymack, associate editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, for distsinguished editorial writing during the year.

John Francis Knott of the Dallas News (Texas) for his cartoon on dust storms entitled, "Nature's Answer."

Quincy Scott, of the Portland Oregonian, for his cartoon entitled "East Side West Side, All Around the Town," depicting Alfred E. Smith waltzing with the Republican elephant.

William Allen White of the Emporia, Kansas, Gazette, and Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald Tribune, were announced at the meeting as new members of the advisory board of the graduate school of journalism replacing the late Marlen Pew and Rollo Ogden.

News Sent Mrs. Mitchell Out for a Breath of Air

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4 (AP)—Margaret Mitchell, author of the best seller "Gone With the Wind," had to go out for a breath of air last night following the announcement that her book had won the Pulitzer Prize.

She was visiting at the apartment of her brother, Stephens Mitchell, with her husband, John Marsh, when two photographers, a phone call from a newspaper and a long-distance phone call from New York broke the quietness of the evening.

Her brother answered the phone.

"Margaret's not here," he said.

"Where is she?" he was asked.

"Well, the excitement was great. I guess they all had to go out for a breath of air."

"What did she say?"

"Well, she came back from the phone and said, 'I have just been told the book won the Pulitzer Prize.'

"From then on she didn't have a chance to say anything."

Later Mrs. Mitchell came home after a round of calling.

"What is your reaction?" she was asked.

"I'm astounded," was her first try. Thinking it over she frowned and tried again but the adjectives she used in her book just wouldn't come.

"I'm overwhelmed!" she said and this ended the interview.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

$214,000,000. In addition to that, we will give to the states $36,000,000 to administer the unemployment compensation law. Additional amounts will be appropriated through the public health service and the Department of Labor and many more millions contributed to the states through the various 50-50 laws, for highway construction, vocational education and other purposes."

These contributions were begun in large part at the depth of the depression when local units were nearly bankrupt, Senator Byrnes pointed out. Now solvent again, he proposed they be required to contribute 50 per cent for relief. During 1936, local governments contributed only 13 per cent of the total sum received for relief projects for the Federal Government—$463,000,000 out of $3,500,000,000. "Do you think," asked Senator Byrnes, "that local governments cannot now contribute more than 13 per cent?"

Cites New York Case

"We are accustomed to regard the Empire State of New York as the wealthiest State in the Union, and yet only 7.2 per cent of the cost of projects in New York State was contributed by the sponsors of these projects, which was the smallest percentage contributed by any state. Idaho, certainly not regarded as a wealthy state, contributed 28 per cent of the cost of its projects, which was the highest per cent contributed by any state. If New York contributes the same percentage as Idaho, and all states are forced to contribute 50 per cent, there will be no cause for dissatisfaction."

The viewpoint of this Administration wheelhorse, who some believe is "running interference" for President Roosevelt by sponsoring projects which the President himself would not publicly urge, but wishes to test sentiment upon, is summarized in the following paragraphs lending color to that interpretation:

"The President does not recommend, and the Congress does not want to levy additional taxes. The only way to achieve a balance of actual income and outgo is for the Congress to reduce appropriations to the total income. I will join the President in his effort. To assist in balancing the budget I will vote against any appropriation not included in the budget estimates. But restricting appropriations to estimates will not be sufficient. Therefore, I will vote to reduce by 10 per cent the appropriations heretofore requested and vote to reduce by $500,000,000 the amount requested for relief. This will be sufficient to accomplish the declared purpose.

"While it is the duty for the President to make recommendations, it is the duty of Congress to raise revenue and to make appropriations. Therefore, it is the duty of the Congress to balance the budget, and this duty should not be shifted by the Congress to the President.

"There is no excuse for the effort to create the impression that there is a breach between the President and the Congress in this matter."

Philadelphia Strike At 6 Philco Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Two new strikes were added to those now in progress in the Philadelphia area as May opened. Most important was the walkout of 8500 production workers in four of the six Philco plants. The other was a sit-down strike staged in the Hall Aluminum Aircraft Corporation plant at the Bristol Airport, where 475 members of the United Automobile Workers' Union were involved in demands for union recognition and a closed shop.

The strike at the Philco Radio & Television factories was concerned with a demand for higher wages and a new union agreement. Charles Kutz, mediator for the State Department of Labor and Industry, set about bringing the company and the union together again in new negotiations.

Supreme Court Sees New Threat To State's Rights

(Continued From Page 1)

violation of the public policy of New York.

But Mr. Justice Sutherland rejected this view, stating over and over again with great firmness that "complete power over international affairs is in the National Government and is not, and cannot be, subject to any curtailment or interference on the part of the several states."

"We do not pause," said Mr. Justice Sutherland, "to inquire whether, in fact, there was any policy of the State of New York to be infringed, since we are of the opinion that no state policy can prevail against the international compact here involved.

"We take judicial notice of the fact that, coincident with the assignment set forth in the complaint, the President recognized the Soviet Government, and normal diplomatic relations were established between that Government and the Government of the United States, followed by an exchange of ambassadors.

"The effect of this was to validate, as far as this country is concerned, all acts of the Soviet Government here, involved from the commencement of its existence. The recognition, establishment of diplomatic relations, the assignment and agreement with respect thereto, were all parts of one transaction, resulting in an international compact between the two governments.

Sees No Doubt of Power

"That the negotiations, acceptance of the assignment and agreements and understandings in respect thereto were within the competence of the President may not be doubted.

"Governmental power over internal affairs is distributed between the National Government and the several states. Governmental power over external affairs is not distributed, but is vested exclusively in the National Government. And in respect of what was done here, the Executive had authority to speak as the sole organ of that Government."

What, constitutional theorists ask, as a result of this decision, would have happened if a part of the agreement or compact between the American and Soviet Governments had been a commitment to curb the production of wheat, for example, a subject in which both were interested, and which has genuine international connections. Actually, the agreement made between them, which was upheld by the Supreme Court, involved the control of a bank deposit in New York.

In a prior decision, the case of Missouri v. Holland, the court approved legislation controlling the shooting of migratory birds—a subject which previously had been held beyond the federal competence and solely a matter for the states. It was validated finally when made in consequence of a treaty.

A More Recent Case

More recently, in the Curtiss-Wright case, during the present term, the court held that the President might control the shipment of arms—and in effect their production—because of his power over international relations.

There has thus been built up a steady series of cases in which federal action or legislation that otherwise would be held unconstitutional or illegal approved by the court when made as the result of the Executive's power in international affairs.

Yesterday's decision was the most emphatic and sweeping of the series in several respects, particularly because it upheld as binding and valid an international agreement made exclusively by the Executive, with Congress unconsulted.

The "liberal" minority of the court, Messrs. Associate Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone agreed with the decision but disagreed with the reasoning. They declined to concur entirely in the doctrine that the states must defer to the Federal Government where international policies are concerned.

Ice Cream Made at Sea

Ice cream is manufactured daily aboard United States battleships at sea, a substitute for fresh milk being employed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. S-13, Indianapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN OR AGENT

Good education; age 35, married; owns home, free of debt; 12 years successful selling experience in New England, 2 years as manager; employed at present; seeking a new field with greater opportunities; best of references furnished. Write Box F-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON Beautiful suite of late Helen A. Nixon, 4 rooms; reduced subrental to Sept.; renewal optional. 74 Fenway. LAF 4306 days.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Beautifully furnished 3-room apt. to sublet June 1 to Sept. 1; reasonable, convenient for transportation. Republic 9-7576.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, large or small quantities; attractive savings; samples submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GRADUATE Kindergartner, 17 years teaching experience will board in own home, infant, small child, or child needing special care, during summer vacation beginning June; loving, intelligent consideration and desire to help; Christian Scientist only; 20 miles from Boston. Write Box K-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OPPORTUNITY for one-two children, in mountains; private home, near N. Y. C.; swimming, other activities. Write Box S-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Learn the RHUMBA and TANGO now.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th); trained nurses, also practical, governesses, infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FURNITURE WANTED

COMPLETE contents of homes, estates, purchased, liberal appraisals; cash paid immediately. Garmise, 1307 6th Ave., N. Y. Circle 7-0361.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE — Remodeling, Ready-to-Wear and Custom made Garments at low Summer Prices. Also Custom made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; fur cutting; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047.

2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St., LIBerty 2724.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE student, mechanically inclined, to spend two months at summer estate on Lake Winnepesaukee beginning about July 10th. Must be Christian Scientist; act as companion to employer; motor boating, fishing, and doing chores in return for board and room and nominal compensation; ample opportunity and ideal environment for quiet and study. Address Box 462, Fitchburg, Mass., giving age, height, weight.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELLOR, swimming, senior. Life saver, Christian Science camp. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Suburban, 10-room, modern home; plumbing, city electricity; new hot air furnace; garage, barn. Miss E. H. Church, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR SUMMER OR YEARLY RENTAL
WINTHROP, MASS.—Modern 6-room house with garage; sun parlor facing ocean; oil heat; on headland overlooking entire coast and outer harbor; 16 minutes to Boston through tunnel; furnished or unfurnished, 62 Faunbar Avenue. Ocean 0675.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE

NEWLY furnished private offices, desk space, intelligent mail, telephone service $2.50. 10 W. 47th St., N. Y., Rm. 400. Wisconsin 7-4779.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests, good board $10; open all year. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Penna., R. D. No. 8.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Beautiful new two-family brick house and garage; all modern improvements; ideal location; open for inspection. Apts. to rent.
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Avenue SHore Road 5-6700

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commercial lot in downtown business section; fronting 2 busy streets; 80x200. G. R. D., 1314 Holly St., N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

YONKERS, N. Y. (suburbs)—40 minutes N.Y.C.; room and board for couple; private home. Write Box S-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO—Quiet, restful home; large (housekeeping facilities), $8.50; medium, $6.50. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., Suite 8, opposite The Mother Church; newly furnished rooms; excellent beds; elevator. Miss Hoole, Com. 9439.

BOSTON—Comfortable spacious rooms, fireplaces; quiet home; transient or permanent. 293 Newbury St. COM. 8581.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 137-17 97th Ave.—Comfortable, clean furnished rooms for gentlemen, $4.00 to $6.00; five minutes L. I. station; quiet, desirable neighborhood. Republic 9-1947.

NAHANT, MASS.—Two bedrooms and study, private bath, exclusive neighborhood, ocean view, twenty minute drive to Boston. 40 Spring Road, Nahant.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5 F.)—Exceptional sunny corner, single, double, redecorated; comfortable, homelike, elevator; references; $5-$8. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients (Endicott 2-3718).

NEW YORK CITY—Nicely furnished room with kitchen facing Drive; also room, semi-bath. Tel. UN 4-6547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT TREASURER, Office Manager, 36; diversified experience; credits and collections, accounting systems; seeks good connection; locate anywhere. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Young man, single, open for service due to hotel closing; 3 years' experience in 30-room hotel as room clerk, cashier and switchboard operator; 2½ year experience in letter shop operating addressograph and graphotype machines. DAVID BIGELOW 2425 Collins Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE aged woman, as housekeeper in gentleman's home; capable taking full charge. Tel. Salem 2468-W anytime except Wednesday afternoons. Write E. Pushee, 6 Messervy St., Salem, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE — Maine, summer home, West Gouldsboro; main road to Winter Harbor; 7 rooms, bath, all furnished; well and spring water; $2500.00. Write Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. — Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional. H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view. FURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SCARBOROUGH — Board Residence or Apartments close to sea, parks, cricket ground. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; Rodesta, Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 39 Saunders St.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CLEVELEYS, LANCS.—Public and private apartments; board residence; garage; overlooking links; close sea and shops. MRS. J. T. CLARK, "Dunholme," 12 Kingsway.

DOUGLAS, "Hazelwood," 20 Murray's Rd.—Close sea, central amusements, service, comfort, separate tables, hot and cold water all bedrooms; board residence; terms moderate. CORRIS.

ISLE-OF-MAN, RAMSEY, 6 Lezayre Road—Board residence or apartments; near golf links, sea, shops, amusements; reasonable terms; home comforts. MISS C. MEAD.

SCARBOROUGH, South Cliff—Board residence; running water in bedrooms; one minute spa and sea; from 9/6 per day.

5 ALBION ROAD
Mr. and Mrs. B. Hodgson, Proprietors

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13, Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

FLATS TO LET

IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAYS AT MÜRREN
No dust, no cars. Sun and rest.
MODERN FLATS to let.
Montana House, Mürren, Switzerland

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold. Vi spring mattresses; secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; winter 45/- p. w. MISS FORSYTH.

POST VACANT

CHESHIRE—Wanted, now, cook-general and nurse-housemaid; five in family; country district very near town; work organized to ensure daily leisure and general comfort. Box M-2580, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

COLLEGE student would like work on farm as pupil for July, August and September; Christian Science home preferred. Apply Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England.
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 Bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London."

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. and C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes. Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

LEXHILL-ON-SEA
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Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns. Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

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ENGLAND

(Continued)

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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SOUTHPORT (Continued)

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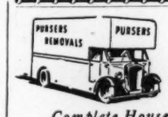
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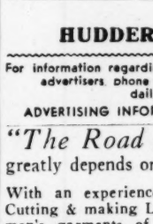
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PURE FOODSTUFFS
South Street and Corporation Road and Linthorpe Road
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DICKSON & BENSON
LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
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Cleveland's Complete Family Store
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T. WHATLEY & SON
LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
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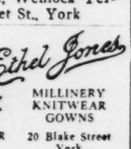

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Majesty of Nature—

Monitor Camera Club from Joseph S. Yuill, Berkeley, Calif.

The High Sierras From Sentinel Dome

Lines About Leaders—68

By a Staff Artist

Anatole France

1844-1924

ANATOLE FRANCE recalls 60 years of French literature.
The Nobel Prize was awarded to him "in recognition of his splendid activity as an author—an activity marked by noble style, large-hearted humanity, charm and French 'esprit.'"
Anatole France was born in one of the old houses of old Paris.
His father kept a famous bookshop on the border of the quays.
When the child raised his eyes he saw books all around him.
When he looked out of the window he saw the twinkling Seine.
Fables were his first delight, the streets his choice pictures.
Now Anatole passed rows of curio shops on his way to school.
He would arrive late and be absorbed by things he had seen.
"Conduct bad," "progress nil," announced his weekly reports.
His father formed no high hopes on his son's achievements.
But his mother's love illumined the pathway of the future.

* * *

BESIDES, school did share in the molding of his intellect.
It initiated him into the precious Greek and Latin culture.
It revealed to him that classic beauty he would always love.
It favored his growing, insatiable appetite for literature.
But the day was coming for Anatole to decide about a career.
Larousse was then working on his mighty French Dictionary.
He needed industrious literary talent to aid in that service.
Anatole joined the craft to appease his father's anxiety.
Then it was that the Franco-Prussian war called him away.
He put his "Virgil" in his pocket and he forgot his gun.

* * *

WHEN home again, his international-mindedness developed.
Frontiers were indeed no more substantial than the equator.
Nationalism implied division; and patriotism, a narrow ideal.
The young scholar looked for a political group to support.
The French Socialist Party seemed to correspond to his ideas.
So he ranged himself with the aspirers of a new world.
He appealed to the great working class as rational beings.
They could think, they could progress to their highest ideals.
Society might be redeemed by the masterful power of reason.

* * *

WITH addresses, prefaces, satires, Anatole issued books.
"The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard" definitely assured his fame.
And as years unfolded he made the name of his country glow.
His classic purity of style has probably never been surpassed.

* * *

THE WORLD of the master remained a world of thoughts.
His wanderings continued among the bookshops of the city.
Except for a few visits abroad, he passed 70 years in Paris.
The war alone could force him to retire to the country.
He finally settled at the Bechellerie in fair Touraine.
And lovers of peace thronged there to hear him for many years.
Anatole France brought no philosophy, no system, no creed.
To the end he wondered and to the end he loved. He hoped, "not in humanity, but in those inconceivable creatures which will some day spring from man. . . . Let us put our hope in them," he said, "let us trust the travail of the universe . . . ; for this fruitful travail we can feel increasing in our own breasts, keeping us marching toward a goal inevitable and divine. . . ."

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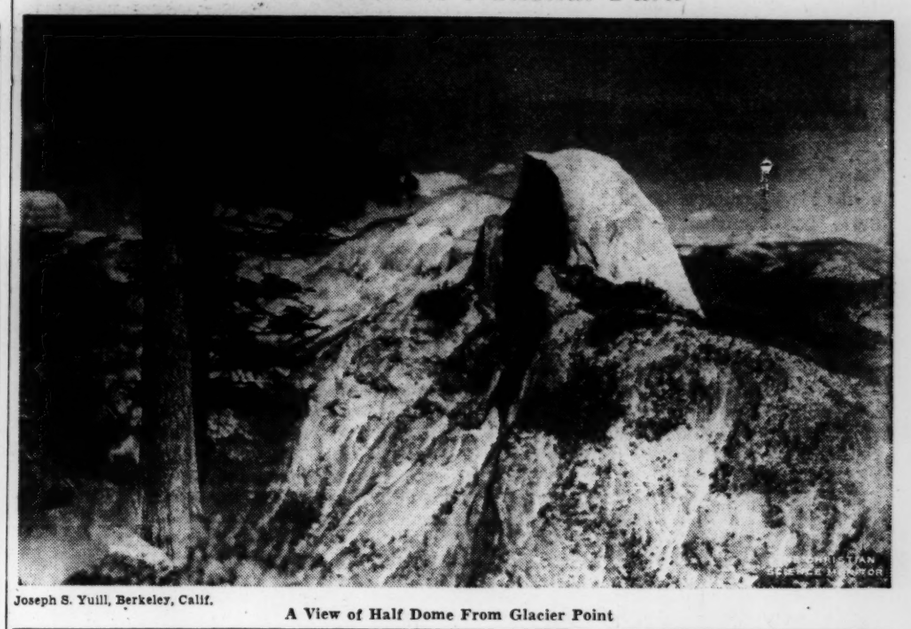
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

—In Yosemite National Park



Joseph S. Yuill, Berkeley, Calif.

A View of Half Dome From Glacier Point

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

3.

Starting From San Antonio

The motor trip into the sister republic really begins at San Antonio.

Of course, Laredo is the place where we officially bid adieu to the United States; and motorists from the West need have no qualms about the road from El Paso down to Laredo by way of Del Rio and Eagle Pass—skipping San Antonio. (You can drive the 610 miles in a day; but for the next few months, while there is construction on U. S. 90, head out for Ft. Stockton, and then cut down to Sanderson over 63 miles of good gravel.) But the fact remains: San Antonio is the ideal point of departure. And if you can manage to have at least part of an afternoon and evening there, the following program might well be followed:

First, get the inwards introduced to Mexican cooking by a meal at the Original or La Fonda. You might as well know the whole truth—so order the regular Mexican dinner. Some of you may feel that you have been decoyed into gulping down a torchlight procession; but most of you will be fascinated by the peppery provender.

Second, by all means stop in the St. Anthony Hotel and get the latest advice on Mexican road conditions and accommodations from the best-informed man on the subject, William H. Furlong (Colonel "Bill" to Monitor readers). You will find this handsome, barrel-chested, and deep-throated example of Texas masculinity around to the right on the mezzanine floor. His secretary, Miss Hearn, will come to the rescue in his absence. Incidentally, it wouldn't be very hard to talk him into some cards of introduction; but if he offers a "To Whom It May Concern" note, tell him to soft-pedal the language. He gave me one that was so flowery I never dared show it.

Third, in the evening, drive down to the quaint little Mexican plaza and be regaled by some Mexican ditties lilted off to guitar accompaniment.

Thus satiated with food, advice, and song, you are prepared for your journey. And if my experience is worth anything, get an early start the next morning—by 6:30 at least—and drive down to Dilley and have a ham-and-egg breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Couser. You can't miss their little two-story hotel on the right side of the road. They are a lovely white-haired couple, and they will hover over you and see that every need is supplied. Perhaps they will pluck you a fresh grapefruit.

The road isn't the most scenic in the State; but you can travel it at a good clip, provided you don't have to dodge range cattle grazing along the highway. But you will make it into Laredo easily before noon—and, of course, on into Monterrey for the evening.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Daily Anecdote

The Substance

When Elihu Root was about to enter the Roosevelt cabinet as Secretary of State, a friend wrote, "Why not wait three years and get the substance instead of taking the shadow," referring, of course, to a future chance at the Presidency.

"I have always thought," replied Root, "that the opportunity to do something worth doing was the substance, and the trying to get something was the shadow."

Children's Corner

Ferdinand, Isabella and a Marionette

One fine spring day John and Ann and their mother and father decided to go on a picnic.

"I'm going to take my dolly," said Ann. "She will like the woods."

"And we'll take Doggy, too," said John. "He would love to go."

So Isabella the rag doll and Ferdinand the white poodle went along on the picnic, too. They all had a lovely time. Ferdinand had some sandwiches to eat, but Isabella sat up very straight against a pine tree and felt glad that she was a doll and didn't have to make any fuss about food.

After lunch, John and Ann each rolled up in a blanket on the soft, warm pine needles and had a nap. Their mother and father went to sleep too. But Ferdinand and Isabella were much too excited to do that.

"Let's go exploring!" whispered Ferdinand.

"Yes, let's!" agreed Isabella. "It's too bad Bolenius Bear isn't here. He likes adventuring so much."

"I hope we have a real adventure that we can tell him about when we get home," said Ferdinand, shaking his curly flopping ears.

"Perhaps we'll find some acorns to take to Algernon,' said Isabella, smoothing out her green and white skirt and patting her yellow yarn hair.

Pretty soon they came to a place where there were two paths, and they did not know which one to take.

"Eeny, meeny, miny, mo," said Ferdinand (which was all he knew of that rhyme) and pointed at each path by turns. When he said "mo" he was pointing to the left path, so that one they took.

"Ouch!" said a voice that seemed to come from just behind Ferdinand. "Don't step on me again, please!"

They looked back, and there was a head popping up from the pine needles where they had just been walking. It was a wooden head, and very handsome, with a purple velvet cap upon it.

"Wh- who are you?" gasped Isabella.

Out came some jointed wooden arms, a body and two long dangling legs. It was a doll, dressed in a purple velvet suit with white ruffles in the neck, white silk stockings, and patent leather shoes!

"I am Prince Otto the marionette," said the doll, bowing loosely.

"The man who gives marionette shows was walking here in the woods the other day, and I dropped myself out of his bag because I was tired of seeing the world just from a puppet stage. I wanted to find a real home and live like regular folks for a change. I was having a comfortable nap here under my pine-needle blanket until you two stepped on me."

"Please forgive us," said Ferdinand.

"Why don't you come home with us?" said Isabella eagerly. "We have a lovely home."

"Oh, could I?" said Prince Otto.

"That would be jolly," said Ferdinand. "Come on, let's start back now."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Am Prince Otto, the Marionette," He Said

So Ferdinand and Isabella, with Prince Otto the marionette, started back toward the place in the woods where the family lay asleep.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: If a man knows not and knows not that he knows not, he is a fool—avoid him. If a man knows not and knows that he knows not, he is ignorant—teach him. If a man knows and knows not that he knows, he is asleep—awake him. If a man knows and knows that he knows, he is a leader—follow him.

Factual Figuring: 3 (2 of sun and 1 of moon) plus 8, minus 6 (June) times 6 (Mexico) divided by 15, equals 2.

Letter Changing: Stamps, stames, states, stater, seater, setter, letter.

Fun With Antonymns: Antiquated—modern; probable—dubious; genuine—fictitious; comely—uncouth; bleak—mild; radiant—murky; tranquil—turbulent; shrewd—guileless; moderate—condign; luscious—unsavory.

More and More

When a man's heart really opens to a friend, he finds there room for two. And when he takes in the second, behold the skies lift, the earth grows wider, and he finds there room for two more.—David Grayson.

In Lighter Vein

Full Explanation

"We thank you for your letter of today's date, together with the shirt. We find upon checking the sleeve measurement that our cutting rooms have cut these considerably longer than the measurements given, which very largely accounts for the sleeves being too long."—Letter from Outfitter.

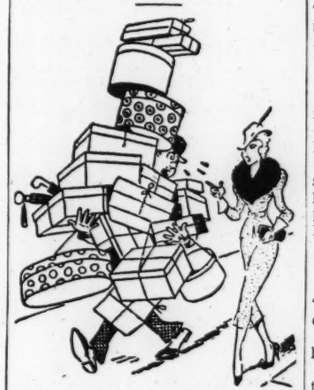
Ah! One wondered if it could be that.—Punch.

Precaution

Hubby: "I have tickets for the theater."

Wife: "Fine, I'll start dressing at once."

Hubby: "Yes, do. The tickets are for tomorrow night."—Money Making Guide.



—Ric et Rac, Paris

Wife: "Why are you grumbling because you've got them for a few minutes? What about me? I've got to go about with them for the whole season!"

Ah, the Question

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of the address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student who asked impressively: "Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"

—New Outlook

Ahem!

Flattery is soft soap; and so't soap is 90 per cent lye.

Of Course Not!

At Reading, where Prof. C. E. M. Joad was waiting in the bitter cold for a train to London, the non-stop Cornish express astonishingly stopped at the station and he promptly got on board.

He was standing with one foot in the carriage, when a railway official called out: "You can't get in here, sir. The train does not stop."

"That's all right," said the professor, "then I'm not in it."—Manchester Guardian.

The Critic

Brown gazed skeptically at his friend's car. "What did you give for that?" he asked.

The friend shrugged his shoulders. "Nothing," he answered, "I took it for a debt. A fellow owed me $50."

Brown looked at the car again. "H'm," he murmured, "do you stand much chance of getting the other $49?"

Thoughtful

There was one piece of pie left from the noon meal on the table, and Mrs. Powell divided it between Helen and Buddy.

Buddy looked at his mother and saw she didn't have any. "Mother," he said, earnestly, "I can't enjoy this pie when you haven't any. Take Helen's."—Vernon (Texas) Times.

The Saving

Scots Barber (engaging assistant): "I pay lower wages in summer because the work's easier."

Applicant: "But people get their hair cut just the same."

"Ay, but ye dinna hae to help them on wi' their overcoats."—Tit-Bits.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Saturday Service

A COLLEGE lad was obliged to use many devices to pay his way through school. One scheme he found successful was to supply himself with various kinds of shoe polish, shoelaces of various kinds and lengths, and some rubber heels for both ladies' and men's shoes. Then he went from house to house offering to clean the family shoes for Sunday, put new laces in children's shoes, or repair heels. Today he has regular patrons, and he is constantly picking up new ones as he keeps at his job.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Maud Heath's Causeway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chippenham, Eng.

Near this old market town, in the unspoiled peaceful county of Wiltshire, is a stone-paved roadway which remains as a memorial to the practical benevolence of Maud Heath, who lived some 500 years ago.

Her sympathetic nature was so touched by the hardships endured by her neighbors, when they walked the four miles to market across the fields and along the paths deep in mud and ruts, that she decided to leave all her savings for the construction of a stone pavement.

By this means, a dry pathway in the worst weather was, and still is, enjoyed by all walking along that way.

To this day this pavement is called "Maud Heath's Causeway," and is so named on all maps. It begins near Wick Hill, by Kellawy Village, and continues into Chippenham. Its termination is marked by a tablet.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram is a bit long, but should not be difficult to solve for that very reason, and also because of the repeated words. It is shared by a Cleveland reader:

DW U GUV IVNQY VNC UVK IVNQY VNC CRUC RX IVNQY VNC, RX DY U WNNA—UMNDK RDG.

DW U GUV IVNQY VNC UVK IVNQY CRUC RX IVNQY VNC, RX DY DZVNBUVC—CXUJR RDG.

DW U GUV IVNQY UVK IVNQY VNC CRUC RX IVNQY, RX DY UYAXXS—UQUIX RDG.

DW U GUV IVNQY UVK IVNQY CRUC RX IVNQY, RX DY U AXUKXB—WNAANQ RDG.

Factual Figuring

To the number of eclipses of the sun and moon that will occur during 1937 —— add the number of the day in June on which a total eclipse of the sun will occur ——; subtract the number of the month in which Flag Day is celebrated in the United States ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Gulf where President Roosevelt has been fishing ——; and divide by the number associated with the Ides of March —— What is the answer?

Letter Changing

How many moves to get the stamps on a letter? Following the usual rules, try changing STAMPS to LETTER in six moves.

Fun With Antonyms

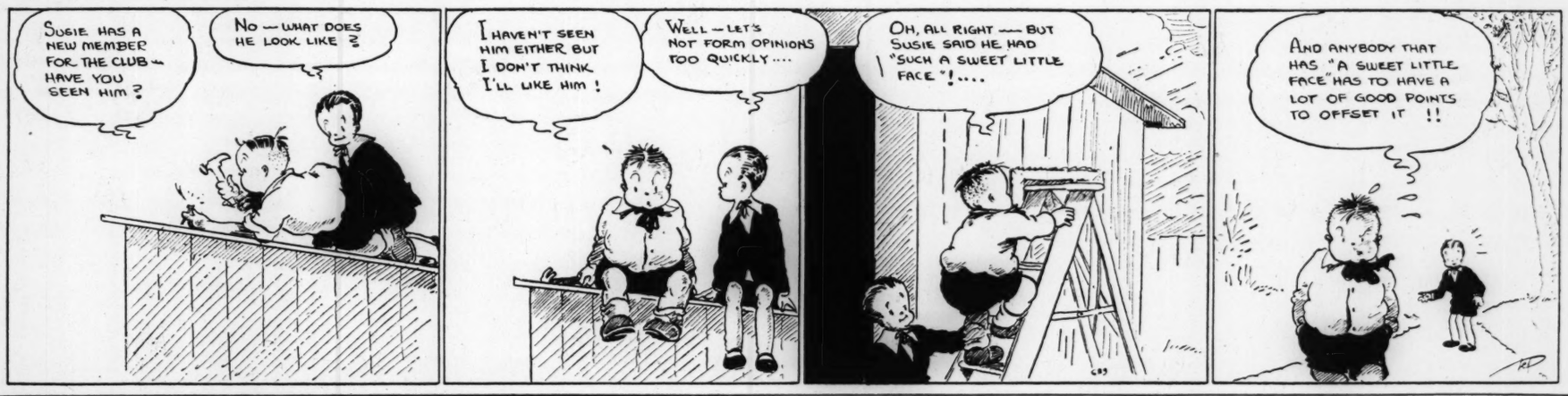
Today we have 10 words with their antonyms, the first of which has been checked by way of example:

1	antiquated	guileless	
2	probable	unsavory	
3	genuine	modern	✓
4	comely	mild	
5	bleak	dubious	
6	radiant	uncouth	
7	tranquil	fictitious	
8	shrewd	murky	
9	moderate	turbulent	
10	luscious	condign	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Sweet Face No Virtue,' Says Tubby*

By Le Pelley


SUSIE HAS A NEW MEMBER FOR THE CLUB — HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?
NO — WHAT DOES HE LOOK LIKE?
I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM EITHER BUT I DON'T THINK I'LL LIKE HIM!
WELL — LET'S NOT FORM OPINIONS TOO QUICKLY....
OH, ALL RIGHT — BUT SUSIE SAID HE HAD "SUCH A SWEET LITTLE FACE"!....
AND ANYBODY THAT HAS "A SWEET LITTLE FACE" HAS TO HAVE A LOT OF GOOD POINTS TO OFFSET IT !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Constant Reader*

By The Hagers

PROFESSOR WIDGEON SHOWED DISTRESS. "WHERE WILBUR IS, I CANNOT GUESS.
AT NINE HE WENT OUT MY FRONT DOOR, DID NOT RETURN, AND NOW IT'S FOUR."
"THERE'S ELMER'S TROLLEY. LET'S RIDE DOWN," I QUACKED, "AND LOOK FOR HIM IN TOWN."
BUT THERE WAS WILBUR! ELMER SAID, "HE'S TRAVELED ALL DAY LONG AND READ."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Eire"

ARCHITECT rather than builder is the role Eamon de Valera has assumed in blue-printing the Republic of "Eire." The new constitution the President of the Executive Council of the Free State has launched envisages an all-Ireland republic. But it does not, of course, bring such a state into being. Partition—as William E. Cosgrave, former President of the Free State and now opposition leader, points out—is still Ireland's main problem, a problem whose aspects are political, religious and economic, and which will have to be worked out in practice rather than on paper.

Mr. de Valera has written a constitution that foresees ultimate willingness on the part of Ulster to join hands with Southern Ireland and provides for such an eventuality. But Northern Ireland shows no signs of being flattered by the prospect.

Politically the new provisions are unsatisfactory to those who feel democracy is not being well served by giving more power to the President without balancing them with additional popular checks. The new charter appears to offer little more assurance than already existed that minority rights will receive proper recognition in practice.

Little further has been accomplished toward lowering the partition which is based on difference of religious outlook between the two sections. Religious freedom is guaranteed to Protestant churches. But to the Roman Catholic Church has been given a special position, and its traditional position on divorce has been written into state law.

Mr. de Valera's economic wisdom has not decreased with experience. How he would apply the new measures in relation to Britain is not clear. But he can hardly forget that drastic action might make aliens of Irishmen who go by hundreds every week to Britain to seek work, or might close British markets to Irish products.

Efforts toward unification of groups with common interests are indeed needed today. Division is the foe of prosperity, as it is of peace. In so far as Mr. de Valera's efforts tend to bring two main factions in his country onto common ground through harmonizing their interests not only as between themselves but in the broader scheme of world welfare they will be worthy of success. Up to now there has been too much emphasis on uniting Ireland through separating it from an economic and political entity of which it always has been inevitably a part.

The appearance of this new constitution to supersede the 1921 settlement between Britain and Ireland once more makes such an emphasis. The British Commonwealth of Nations of today is not the British Empire of fifty years ago. Irish leaders may well recognize that fact and base their policies rather on present opportunities than on obsolete emotions. Mr. de Valera himself shows an awareness of this, and perhaps will be wise enough to hesitate when it comes to shattering an economic interdependence on which political independence must be founded if it is to endure.

K. M. to K. A.

THE degree, "Kitchen Mechanic," bestowed on those who rattle the pots and pans, is about to be altered to Kitchen Artist. During recent years, many young women unable to find work in their own fields took up housework as a profession. Among them was a certain Miss Brown of Philadelphia, a landscape architect with a degree, who was unable to find a job. She is now working to better conditions in this field, as she feels that it offers an artistic career which should receive recognition.

In "Art as Experience," John Dewey writes: "The intelligent mechanic engaged in his job, interested in doing well and finding satisfaction in his handiwork, caring for his materials and tools with genuine affection, is artistically engaged."

Thus "Miss Brown" feels no apology need be made for those who feed the hungry and keep them harmoniously housed. To this, a hearty "amen" echoes through the corridors of the front halls as well as the back. Not a half-mechanical, half-grudging attention, but a vitalizing spark of interest and enjoyment is sure to find the outstretched hand of employers.

True, there has been some sort of social stigma connected with domestic service in the United States which has hitherto kept many from entering it. But may not this have arisen largely because those who have engaged in housework have not wholly considered its possibilities and fitted themselves to do a skillful job?

A young woman of good breeding whose candy business failed during recent trying years declared, "You can always get a job if you are willing to work," and promptly took a position as housekeeper where her talents in cooking were appreciated. Her first wages were $8. But she studied her work, learned the small, but important details of artistic housekeeping. Before two years had passed, she was filling a new position commanding high wages and later became head housekeeper in a fine home where a large staff of servants were on duty. Obviously the job doesn't make the man (or the maid). The man (or the maid) makes the job!

Economy à la Mode

IS FEDERAL economy becoming a vogue? When Congress goes in for it, saving must be de rigeur. And the news is that in the Capitol and on the air the representatives of the people are taking up economy. Apparently not merely taking it up to talk about, but as a fashion to adopt. In fact, there seems to be an effort to get ahead of the President in the new style.

This may be part of the White House's diplomacy. At least it appears that Mr. Roosevelt will not restrain Congress if it really goes in for cheese-paring in a big way. This may hold even should the move to cut his estimate of $1,500,000 for relief gain real momentum—which it won't if mayors and governors have much influence with their congressmen.

The chief difference today seems to be over which mode of economy to adopt. Senator Byrnes, one of the President's principal lieutenants in the Senate, is going to the people on the radio to enlist popular support for a straight 10 per cent slicing of regular administrative expenses. Representative Cannon, after a visit to the White House, offers a 15 per cent cut, with authority for the President to restore any part of it if in his discretion it seems wise.

It is likely that the Byrnes method will find most favor, both in Congress and in the country. Already the national legislature has turned over to the Executive so many of its constitutional powers over finance that a further surrender of authority should not appeal to congressmen. They may wish to dodge the pressure which relief recipients and various departments and bureaus could bring to bear, but this is a responsibility which Congress ought to face.

There have been times, as in the early relief measures, when the need for speed and the possibility that relief would be turned into a blatant pork barrel justified executive control of such expenditures within the broad limits set by Congress. But the main hope of economy at present is in the field where Congress can be most effective—in fixing an economy mode that cannot be changed or abandoned under pressure. Congress must meet the pressure, both in the Administration and in the country, for continued spending. Constitutionally it holds the purse strings; it must definitely set the style for federal expenditures.

Popularity and Prizes

ONCE more the Pulitzer Prize Committee's choice of a novel and a play follows popular taste. Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" is the "Anthony Adverse" of the year. People who haven't read it try to hide their shame. Although, as in the case of "Anthony," there is some doubt whether anybody has read all of it, there is no doubt that people have bought it. Miss Mitchell's profits are estimated at more than half a million dollars. You can't ignore half a million dollars.

Kaufman and Hart's "You Can't Take It With You" has all the elements of popularity. Concocted by two of the wittiest and most accomplished playcrafters of the time, it's got everything. It is well made and well played; it is the funniest American play of the year, and it is not without value as a criticism of society.

As usual, there will be some question as to the applicability of the official test to these choices. "Most distinguished" is the term used. To justify these awards a liberal interpretation of the qualification must be permitted. This novel and this play are at all events distinguished by success. And in the case of the play the award no doubt will help to enhance the prestige of the Critics' Circle.

Music and Merry-Go-Rounds

"BETTER music for merry-go-rounds," rings the call to action of the National Federation of Music Clubs. And, this being spring, it is pleasant to discuss merry-go-rounds. A vision arises of brightly painted wooden horses with round nostrils so red that they seem to breathe fire. Excited children are clambering up on their neat little wooden saddles. Somebody calls, "All ready!" The children clutch reins or brass bars; the parents smile and wave reassuringly; that is, those parents who are not riding themselves.

It is a great moment. The horses begin to go ponderously up and down, the big wheel starts to turn, and the music gets into its swing.

And this brings us back to our topic: What is, what ever could be, wrong with merry-go-round music? "An inferior grade of jazz," the National Federation of Music Clubs assures us. We concede this willingly enough. Furthermore, we know of no one who would actually object to having merry-go-round harmony improved, if such a thing is possible. It is on this last point that some of us are skeptical.

For amusement park music is different. A program of classical music, processed through a merry-go-round, might come out all merry-go-round. The listener might decide that it is just as well to let the machine work its sweet will on the common garden variety of Jazz. These are grave thoughts. But after all, the merry-go-round's the thing. And the pink popcorn and lemonade.

Sunpaper Centenary

Book News of the Day

WHEN the Baltimore Sun appeared on the city's streets 100 years ago it shattered two journalistic precedents in that part of the world. It introduced the city to the penny press and it descended from the Olympian heights on which its "fipenny" rivals perched precariously to give its readers news about themselves.

A new idea was percolating into American journalism, already advanced by Ben Day and James Gordon Bennett in New York and now followed by Arunah S. Abell in his Baltimore paper. This was the idea that the first business of a newspaper is to furnish its readers with the news in which they are interested, whether or not it conforms to the editor's prejudices.

* * *

The story of the Sun's first thirty years is the story of Baltimore, and it is told graphically by Gerald Johnson, one of the co-authors of THE SUNPAPERS OF BALTIMORE, 1837-1937 (New York: Knopf. $3.75). During these years the city grew from a provincial town to a world-renowned port, and the Sun grew from a struggling journal to a metropolitan newspaper. It set new precedents by speeding world news to its public through the use first of pony couriers, then by train and finally by telegraph.

Strange as it may seem, the report of the first successful use of the telegraph, one of the big stories of all time, the Sun carried on an inside page in a column headed "Local Matters."

It was not until the Sun had been in existence nearly fifty years that it entered the political arena. Its editorial page thundered at the political machine then in control of the city government. During the intervening years, it has espoused the Democratic cause most of the time but, when circumstances seemed to warrant, has not hesitated to shift to the Republican banner. Frank R. Kent, in the service of the Sunpapers since 1900 and long their political spokesman, presents this phase of the paper's career in a readable manner.

* * *

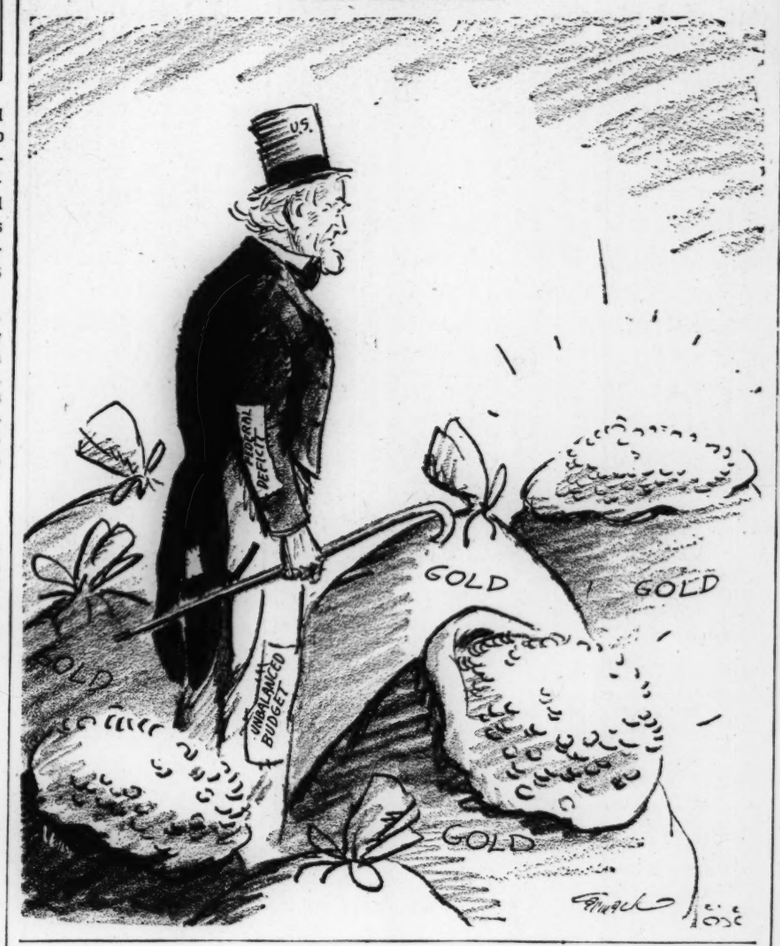
Henry L. Mencken and Hamilton Owens carry the story from the nineties to the present. This period lacks the color and spontaneity of the earlier years. The authors present a mass of facts and introduce many characters of little interest outside their own building.

All four writers are prone to pat themselves and their associates on the back for outstanding accomplishments of their paper. However, they appear equally willing to point out many of the mistakes made by the Sun. In later years this holds true of the Evening Sun and the Sunday Sun.

"The Sunpapers of Baltimore" is an interesting piece of work, not only for a newspaper man or a student of journalism, but also for the lay reader eager to trace the development of one of the most important of industrial activities.

R. W. P.

Poor Rich Man



The Studio

AFTER years, Janine and I were to spend a day together. Many events had occupied the interim. Separate schools. Separate cities. And the inevitable tide that washes the miller's wheel.

"Is the studio still there?" I inquired almost before we were seated at lunch. She nodded and as our glances met, we saw past each other into that evening . . .

* * *

A day with Janine always began the night before, for I would go home with her from school to spend the next twenty-four hours. The dim, high-ceilinged rooms of the old house grew vaguer as evening waned into night, and as the moon came up, we took the phonograph out on the long verandah where we could see the lake shimmering beneath a heavily wooded hillside. Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois" will forever remind me of the lonesome chirp of tree toads, and the weird muted sounds of a country night. We two sat on the steps—feeling—more than hearing. Were we not "best friends" with all the ardor of sixteen?

On the steps above us stood her father, a tall, lean man with graying hair, a well-cut goatee and deeply shadowed eyes. As I glanced toward him and saw his absorption in the charm of the evening, I was suddenly aware in a childish way of beauty that had hitherto been obscured. He had the gift of imparting silently the picture his thoughts were painting of a scene.

In the morning we always went to his studio, a great, light room rigged up out of the top of the old carriage barn, for "Hans," one of the pupils, wanted someone to pose for him and we promised to sit.

No one took Hans very seriously in those days. He was a plump young man with keen, gray eyes almost never visible, because always disappearing into the artist's slit which shuts out unnecessary details! When others said of him, "Hans is wasting his time," Janine's father shrugged and replied, "Wait and see. He knows what he is about."

Hans and Janine draped a chair in blue green silk which looked like an ancient rag but which was "gorgeous" background. Comparative terms are little known to such artists. They live in superlatives. As I was elected to sit that morning, they backed away and studied the scene in squint-eyed contemplation. If a subject wriggles shyly over this, it is soon forgotten. Artists quickly impart their sense of the impersonality of color, form and line. Something one learns from them, too, of the strength of artistic energy which can hold itself to its task with endurance beyond the ordinary.

Presently Janine's father came in and set up his easel; then two others joined us and through the long day, they worked, while I sat, and shook myself by turns, thoroughly interested, quaintly imbued with my role. I have often thought of those canvases at the end of that day, for none of them was ever finished. While the others were "washing up" with turpentine below stairs, I stole back to look at them. Janine's had my most affectionate glance, but with the honesty of youth, I knew that it was flattering. Next hers was Feodor's with pink, blue, black and lavendar daubs composed in something the shape of overturned barrels. Before Hans' I stood for some moments while surprise, chagrin and bafflement heaved in my breast. Surely no arms were ever so large and red as those! Surely no hair was jade green mixed with scarlet! Surely no eyes were queer specks of black and purple paint! Janine's father's was only a hint at portraiture—fanciful drawing, with all the color concentrated at head and shoulders, the whole coming out of a deep, forest-like background.

* * *

"And what became of Feodor?" I asked Janine at lunch. It was he of the overturned barrels.

Janine laughed. "He went to Paris and opened a school. They flock to him."

"And Hans?"

"I will show you," she said more gravely, and later we went to an exhibition of his work. Designs for murals for a new library. Expensive portraits. Now we comprehended the rich and vibrant promise of his work even in that other period of trial and error. It was strong and free and clear, hampered by no school or cult, unafraid of color and true to his own inward vision. His was an honest art.

"And your father?" I inquired at last.

"His studio is still full of pupils just as then," Janine said. And, as though windblown from a distance, I heard again a muted melody, while a moonlit lake shimmered before the romantic vision of sixteen. Perhaps his was the best work of them all, although he never came to fame and recognition save as a maestro, for standing silently on the steps above us, he had painted a canvas for my mind's eye which is framed with that first poignant awareness of beauty.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Confusions of Misunderstanding

By Frank L. Perrin

NONE of us, it may be assumed, are overly sympathetic to or thoughtful of those of our friends or associates who complain quite frequently of being misunderstood through a lack of proper appreciation of their true or actual motives. I have become convinced recently, as much by observation as by experience, that there is more than the mere possibility that even those habitually inclined to imagine that they themselves are right and most other people wrong, are entitled to at least a sympathetic defense and their day in court.

The preponderance of human testimony, substantiated and measurably verified by human beliefs and prejudices, contradicts and tends to impeach and discredit the less assertive evidences of fundamental right and reasonableness. A wrong, or ignorant, or selfish concept can be interposed only by vociferous acclaim or by stealthy innuendo and an appeal to prejudice. Its champions and protagonists devise ways and means by which, individually or popularly, their message is carried, secretly or publicly. Even the winds of chance, searching through alleys and highways, seem to spread and broadcast the doctrines of hatred, self-justification and hoped-for reprisal.

* * *

Realization of the age-old tendency of human nature to accept the testimony of the volunteer witness often deters, even if it does not completely discourage the impulse or courage to assert the right, despite the fact that the right which should be asserted and defended might, in the end, be established. The history of human progress is filled with the records of battles won and battles lost in this unending conflict between right and wrong. Victors and vanquished, among those who promoted causes won and causes lost, are remembered either as heroes or as failures. These are the chronicles of the more spectacular battles or crusades.

But these trials of strength, courage and commendable fortitude are not always in the arena or upon the field. In the secret place where the white light of publicity never shines, the silent, unsung and often lonely volunteers battle alone against the same bitter and seemingly unequal odds. Even these hope and plead to be understood. Daring to be right, according to their own understanding, their desire is that those in whom they feel a deep concern also understand. It is to these that thought turns, in compassion, in sympathy, and in the fervent hope that they will not always be misunderstood.

* * *

It may be reassuring, though not entirely gratifying, to realize that possibly we are not so honestly misunderstood as may often seem. Prejudice, skepticism, offense and resentment must find root and sustenance in some seed or pollen. This germ, if so it may be called, is usually the insinuating and vagrant root of self-justification. We strive for nothing more persistently or stubbornly than to establish the apparent sanity and unselfishness of our own desires and motives. We fail to help others while we ourselves are protected in comfort and safety, and we fail to help ourselves by the process of helping others, because we imagine that there is being withheld from us something that rightfully is ours.

Habitually we search for excuses, alibis and releases from responsibilities which we realize are ours, hoping to be happy in justifying our own remissness. Happiness never comes, to remain long with us, if we look for it to come by this route.

It would be a pleasant prospect to envision that time when right, undefended and unassailed, is established and realized. But that time seems not to be the present, or either the early tomorrows. The realization of a more nearly complete emancipation from the errors of human belief and prejudice may come, it must be admitted, when all of us have reached the place in our experiences where we are willing to admit that we may err in even our seemingly honest human preconceptions. There is no infallible standard or gauge by which humans may measure, appraise and assay the fineness or the dross in human opinion, human philosophy or human prejudice.

In all our affairs, in all our human relationships, in politics, in business, everywhere, there is the need now, as always, but definitely now, that we realize how definitely and clearly the issue between right and wrong, justice and injustice, has been defined. There is need, therefore, to stand.

The Wide Horizon

Peace and Rumors of Peace

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

OCCASIONALLY newspaper correspondents in Europe encounter a curious phenomenon. It is the "story that will not down."

Reports of some important development float about persistently, resisting every attempt to silence them. Despite emphatic official denials and frequent diplomatic disavowals, they refuse to be downed. People "in the know" solemnly affirm that they are false and unfounded, and prove it to their own satisfaction, but the story—to use the journalistic vernacular—bobs up again as soon as their backs are turned.

A perfect example of such an unquenchable report, which has been circulating in European capitals lately, is the "economic peace project."

Essentially, the "economic peace project" story is this: the principal democratic powers—including the United States—have agreed upon the necessity of joint action to obtain economic disarmament followed by some measure of military disarmament, or at least by a truce in the present hectic arms race.

There are many variations on this main theme. One of the most recurrent versions is that President Roosevelt intends to propose an international conference soon to discuss either an economic accord or an arms agreement or both.

This report has been categorically denied many times by the President, by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, by American Ambassadors in several European capitals. Yet it stubbornly persists.

What is the explanation of this phenomenon? The answer, I am convinced, is not to be found in any deliberate deception on the part of statesmen nor in any insincerity or mistaken zeal on the part of newspapers. The true explanation seems to me to lie much deeper.

Certainly in the present instance of the "economic peace project," the fact appears to be that such a plan for the reorganization of world peace on a sound economic basis actually exists even if it has not been officially sponsored yet by any government. It exists in the public sentiment of the democratic nations in Europe—perhaps in America as well—and there are even signs that it exists also in embryo in the nations now under dictatorial regimes.

In France, there is very clearly a powerful urge of public opinion toward such an economic peace project. Indeed, if the case of the French capital can be taken as typical of other countries, then the explanation of the "story that will not down" phenomenon is obviously that public opinion has anticipated official action.

With the approach of the May meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, the reports of an economic peace project have assumed a new form. There is persistent talk in France of entrusting to the League the task of preparing and realizing a new economic entente upon which a more stable peace could be built.

This plan, of course, has certain obvious disadvantages. Both Germany and Italy, whose co-operation is essential to the success of any general economic accord, are hostile to Geneva at the moment. Furthermore, the United States is not a member of the League.

These drawbacks, however, could be overcome, according to the advocates of the plan, who claim that the League, despite its recent loss of prestige, remains the only international organization capable of carrying through such a scheme. Also, they point out, a successful economic initiative would go far toward restoring the League to its former authority in political matters.

There is another connected trend in France which the approaching council session at Geneva has revived. This is a proposal linking the reform of the League with a broad European economic entente. Briefly, the idea is to combine the removal or radical reduction of trade barriers in Europe, which would diminish the importance of frontiers, with stronger security guarantees against any attempt to change these territorial frontiers by force.

Speaking at Cannes recently, M. Titulescu, former Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, forcefully crystallized in a few brief sentences the case in favor of this plan:

"Experience has proved to us that economic sanctions unaccompanied by military sanctions are ineffective. On the other hand the Wilsonian conception of the whole planet going to war to check an aggression wherever it may occur creates an impossible and therefore an impracticable obligation: no one is going to fight except when his own interests are at stake.

"If, therefore, we divide Europe into geographical zones from the viewpoint of security, and if for each potential aggression the powers directly concerned in that region assumed the obligation to come to the aid of the victim, we shall have substituted for the present grandiose conception of the Covenant a more modest one, but we shall then find ourselves on solid ground.

"Universal economic sanctions, regional military sanctions and simultaneous application of the two—these are the three measures which will shortly transform Geneva into an effective political reality. To this League of Nations, so corrected, rightly belongs the mission of realizing an international economic entente, sole basis and *sine qua non* of the preservation of peace."